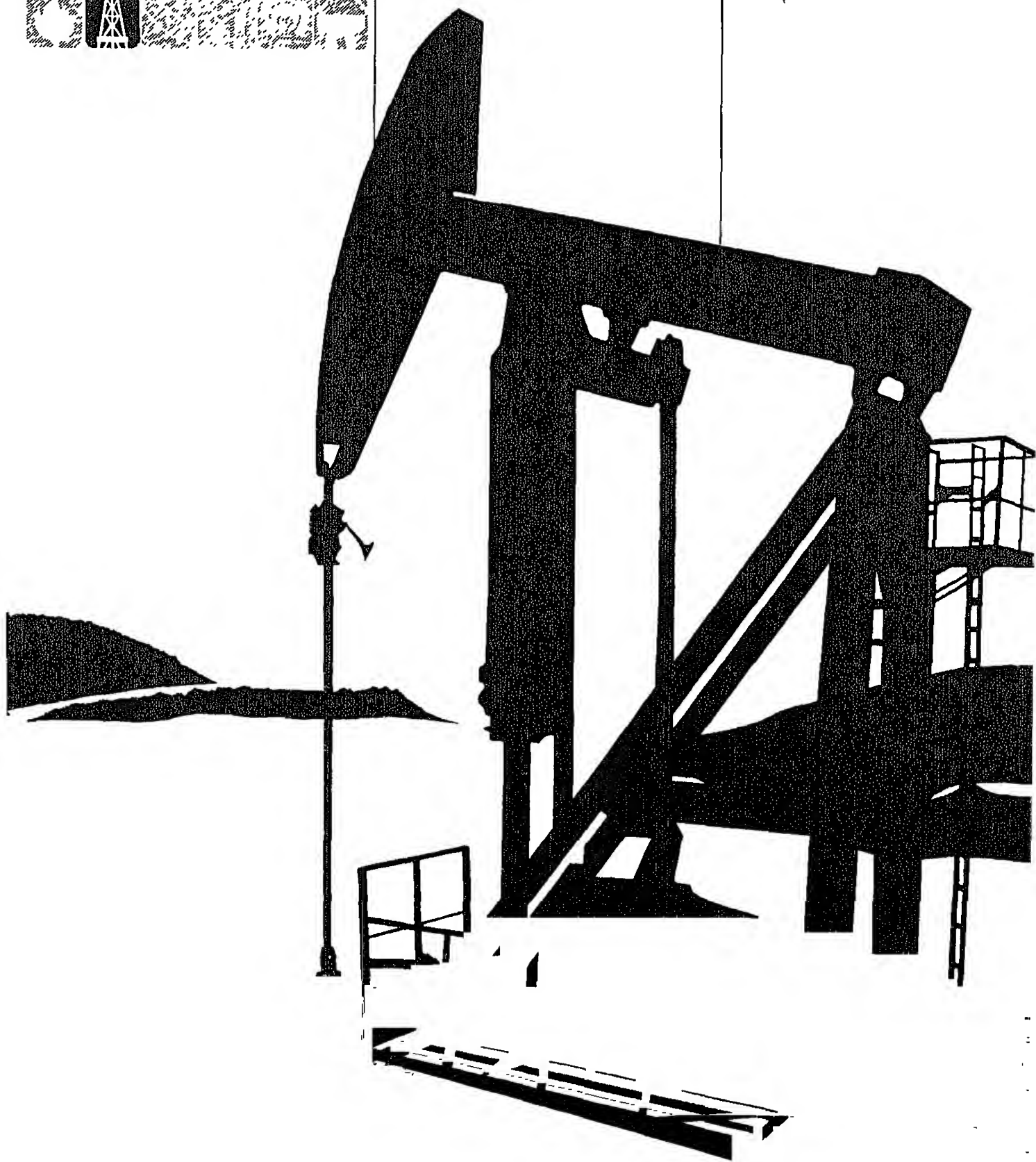
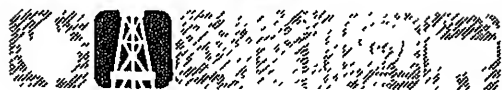


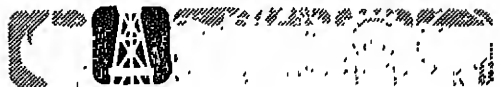
Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C. 20585

January 1983



Petroleum Supply Monthly

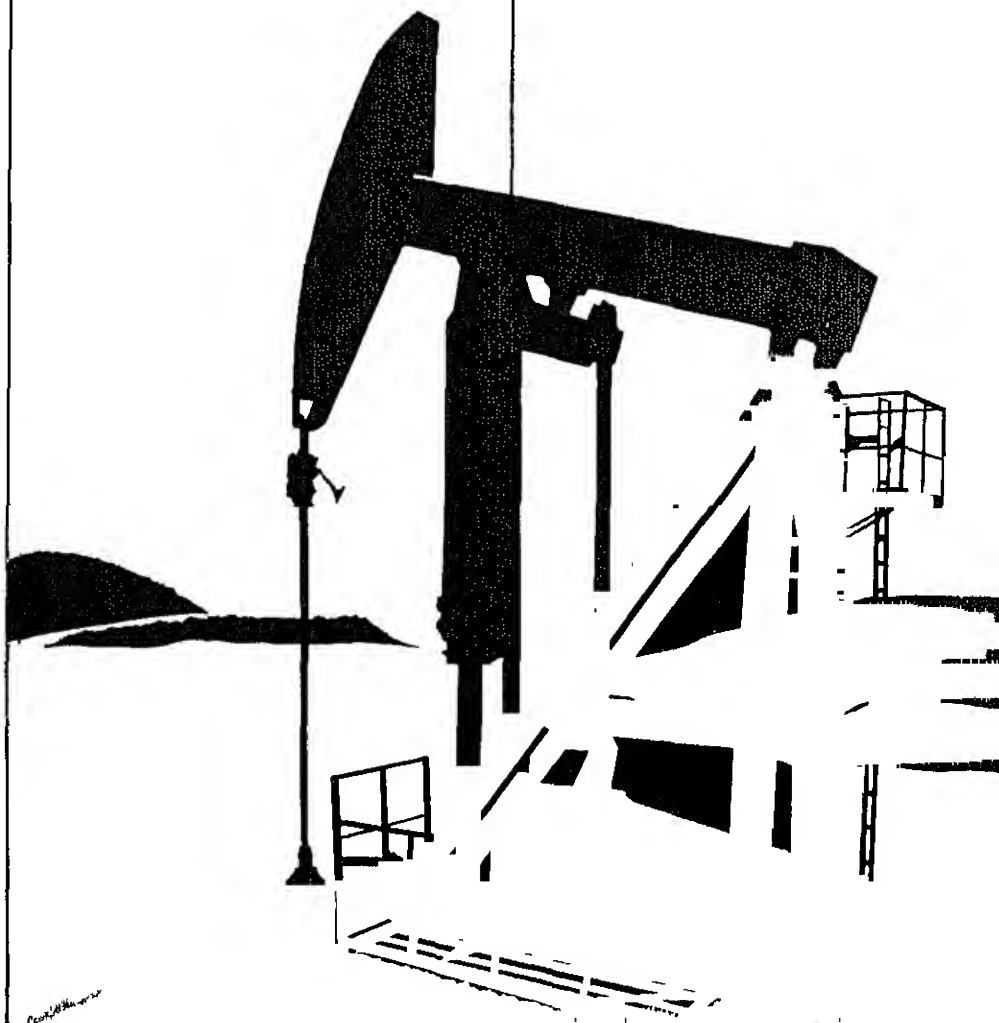


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January 1983

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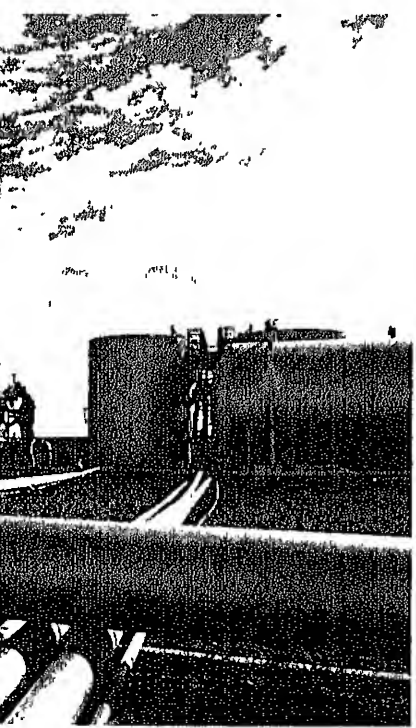
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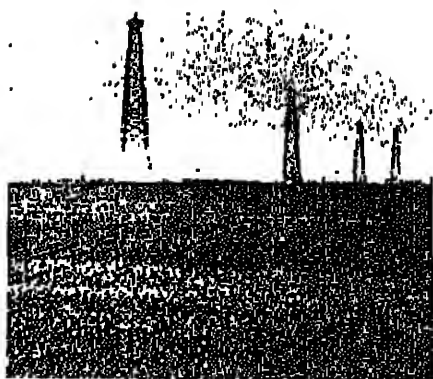
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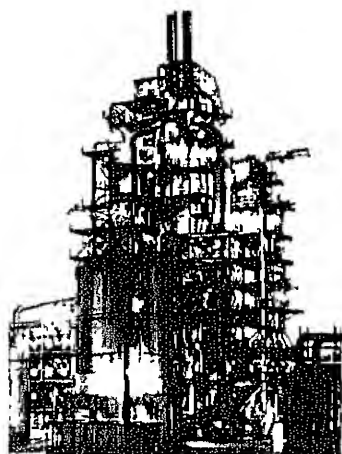
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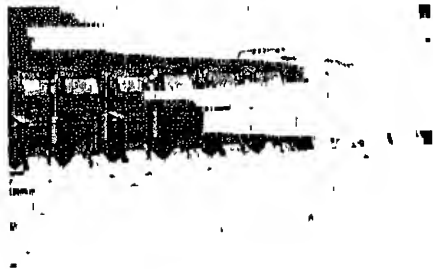


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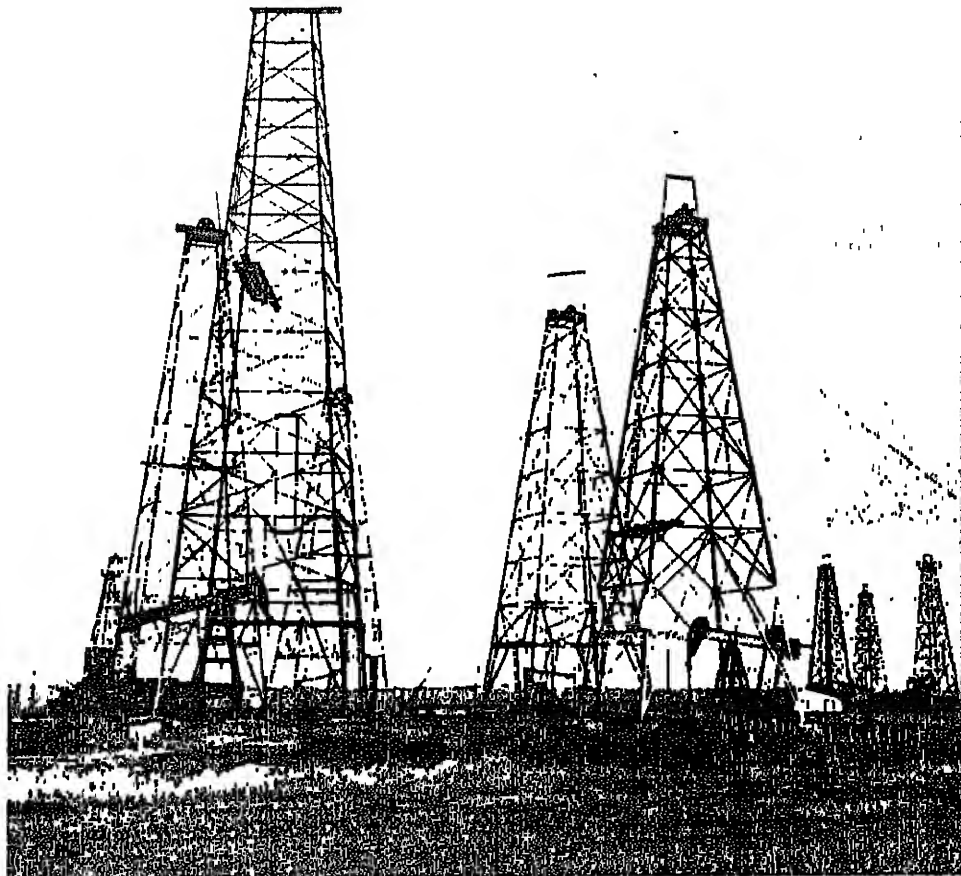
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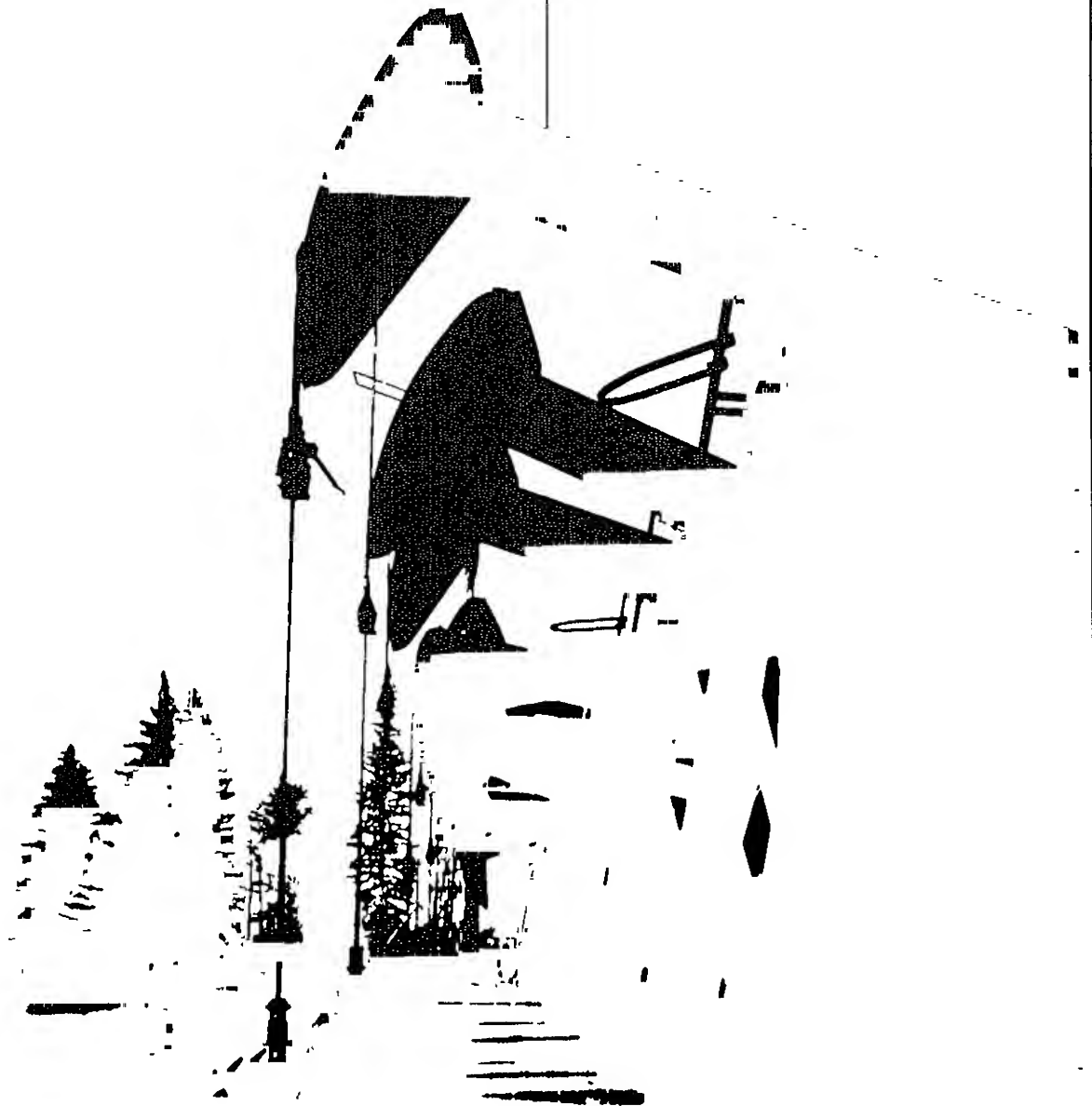
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Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

| Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day) | December | | | Cumulative January Through December | | |
|--|----------|-------|-------------|--|------|-------------|
| | 1982 | 1981 | % Change | 1982 | 1981 | % Change |
| Total Product Supplied | 14.9 | 16.6 | -10.3 | 15.2 | 16.1 | -5.3 |
| Motor Gasoline | 6.2 | 6.7 | -6.6 | 6.5 | 6.6 | -1.2 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2.8 | 3.2 | -13.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | -5.7 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1.3 | 2.2 | -42.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | -20.1 |
| Crude Inputs to Refineries | 11.8 | 12.3 | -4.7 | 11.8 | 12.5 | -5.4 |
| Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production | 10.3 | 10.2 | 1.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 0.4 |
| Net Imports ¹ | 3.6 | 5.2 | -30.8 | 4.2 | 5.4 | -21.9 |
| Net Crude Oil Imports ² | 2.6 | 3.8 | -30.8 | 3.1 | 3.9 | -21.9 |
| SPR Imports | 0.1 | 0.2 | -12.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -34.8 |
| Net Product Imports | 0.8 | 1.2 | -33.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | -19.4 |
| Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ³ | (s) | 0.08 | — | 0.03 | 0.05 | — |
| Product Stock Withdrawal | 0.20 | 0.75 | — | 0.24 | 0.13 | — |
| Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels) | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil ² | 354 | 363 | -2.6 | | | |
| Motor Gasoline ³ | 237 | 253 | -6.4 | | | |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 181 | 192 | -5.6 | | | |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 68 | 78 | -12.7 | | | |
| Total Product | 792 | 890 | -11.0 | | | |
| SPR | 293 | 230 | 27.4 | | | |
| Total | 1,440 | 1,484 | -3.0 | | | |

¹Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³Including blending components.

(s) Less than 5,000 barrels per day

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. December 1982 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export estimates which are November 1982 monthly values.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January 1983.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1982

Petroleum developments in 1982 were characterized by continued declines in many areas:

- Imports and petroleum consumption continued to decline.
- Stocks of products declined sharply and remained low.
- Crude oil prices as well as retail and wholesale refined product prices fell.
- Refinery production and capacity declined.
- Drilling activity decreased substantially from the record peak in 1981.

Crude oil production and exports did not follow the downward trend. Crude oil production was virtually unchanged from the 1981 rate; while exports increased for the seventh consecutive year.

Petroleum Consumption

During 1982, petroleum consumption in the United States (measured as products supplied for domestic use) declined for the fourth consecutive year (see Figure 1). The average consumption of 15.2 million barrels per day, was about 900 thousand barrels per day lower than the 1981 average and was the lowest annual average for petroleum consumption since 1971. Even though prices fell, especially during the first quarter of 1982, consumption continued to drop as the economy weakened. Continued conservation efforts and fuel switching, induced by past sharp petroleum product price increases, also contributed to the decline, even though petroleum prices were generally lower during 1982 than during 1981.

Despite the continuing decline in consumption, petroleum remained the principal U.S. energy source. About 43 percent of the energy consumed in the United States during 1982 came from petroleum (see Figure 2). This percentage, which reached a peak at 49 percent in 1977, continued to drop as high petrole-

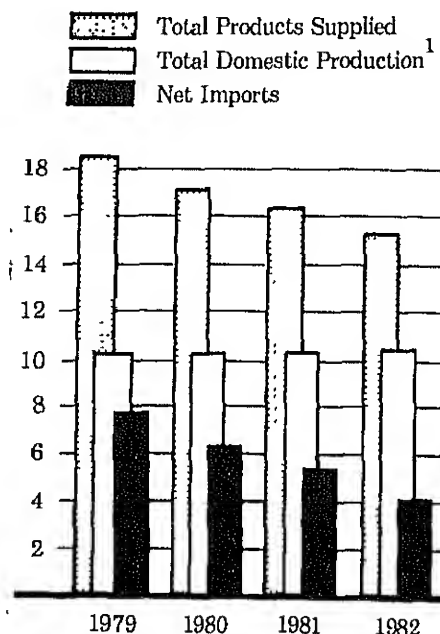
um prices and the relatively lower cost of using fuels such as natural gas and coal encouraged conservation by consumers and conversion to other fuels.¹

Motor gasoline supplied for domestic use averaged 6.5 million barrels per day during 1982, 12 percent below the average for 1978, the peak year of gasoline consumption and about 1 percent below that of 1981.² This decline occurred despite the fact that gasoline prices were lower throughout most of 1982 than those in 1981. Residual fuel oil and distillate fuel oil also showed large declines in consumption, down 20 percent and 15 percent, respectively, from their 1981 levels. Consumption of these and other major refined products generally declined.

¹Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0036(82/1) (Washington, D.C., December 1982), p. 6.

²Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-01(83/01) (Washington, D.C.: January 1983) 26.

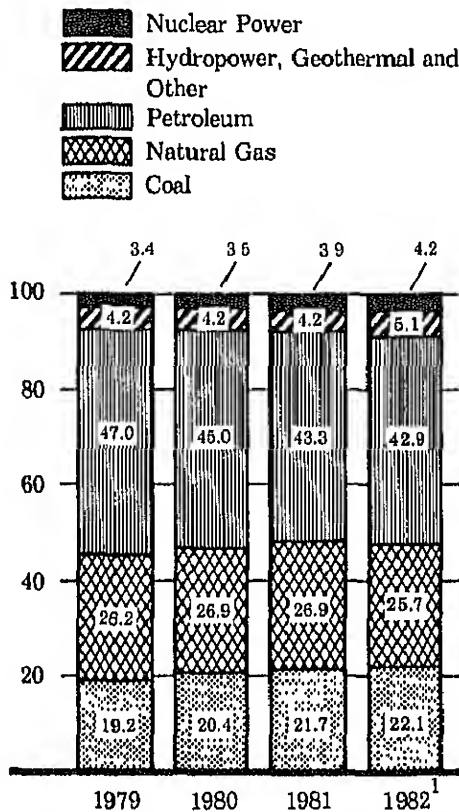
Figure 1. Petroleum Summary
(Million Barrels per Day)



¹Includes crude oil and natural gas plant liquid production.

Source: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

Figure 2. Consumption of Energy by Type (Percent)



¹ Data for 1982 are for the months of January through September.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035-(81/12), Washington, D.C., December 1982

creased by an average of 5 percent during the year (see Figure 3).³

Distillate fuel oil consumption, which averaged 2.7 million barrels per day in 1982, was about 6 percent below the average for 1981.⁴ The October 1982 price for home heating oil was approximately \$1.20 per gallon compared with the average price of approximately \$1.19 per gallon in October 1981.⁵

After decreasing nearly 17 percent between 1980 and 1981, residual fuel oil consumption continued to decline during 1982, averaging 1.7 million barrels per day, about 20 percent below the 1981 average.⁶ The average retail price per barrel, excluding tax, of residual fuel oil in the first 10 months of 1982 was \$29.16, more than 10 percent below the average price for 1981.⁷ That the decline

in consumption came at a time when prices were falling indicates the impact of the sluggish economy on industrial users, the second largest consumers of residual fuel oil (Electric utilities are the largest consumers).

Fuel-switching by electric utilities and industrial plants also contributed to the decline in residual fuel oil consumption. During 1981, the costs of generating electricity were significantly higher than in 1980, leading utilities burning residual fuel oil to

³*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (January 1982) pp. 27, 32, and 36.

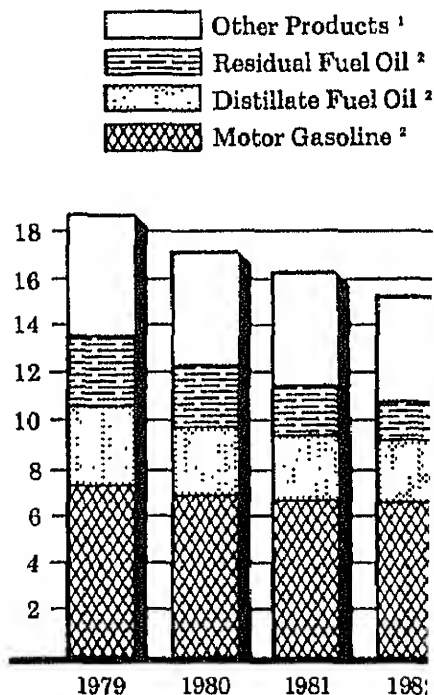
⁴*Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1982) p. 27.

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Petroleum Product Price Report*, DOE/EIA-0032 (82/10) (Washington, D.C., October 1982) Table 8.

⁶*Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1982) p. 32.

⁷*Monthly Petroleum Product Price Report* (October 1982) Table 3.

Figure 3. Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use (Million Barrels per Day)



¹Other petroleum products include liquefied petroleum gases, jet fuels, and petrochemical feedstocks.

²Reflects recast 1979 and 1980 figures. See Explanatory Note 4.

Source: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

for those burning coal and natural gas. The cost of burning residual fuel oil at steam electric utilities was \$5.29 per million British thermal units (Btu's), approximately three and a half times the cost of burning coal (\$1.53 per million Btu's) and nearly twice the cost of burning natural gas (\$2.83 per million Btu's).⁸

Refinery Operations

The total operable distillation capacity⁹ of petroleum refineries in the United States decreased by about 1.1 million barrels per day during 1982 as 52 refineries shut down. Refinery capacity had previously decreased by 451 thousand barrels per day as a result of refinery closings during 1981.¹⁰ The continued refinery closings are the result of a combination of factors including the decreased demand for petroleum products, market shifts, increased transportation costs, consolidation of refinery operations, and decontrol of crude oil prices.

U.S. refineries operated at about 70 percent of capacity in 1982, partly as a result of the same factors which caused so many refineries to close. Crude oil inputs to refineries averaged about 11.8 million barrels per day during the year, about 5 percent below the 1981 average.¹¹

Petroleum Stocks

Total petroleum stocks (excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve stocks) decreased about 107 million barrels during 1982. About 98 million barrels of the decrease were in inventories of refined products.¹² The drawdowns reflect refiners' decisions to maintain lower inventories.

At the end of 1982, stock levels of most major products were well below the levels at the end of 1981. Distillate fuel oil inventories, at 181 million barrels, were 6 percent below the level at the end of 1981; residual fuel oil inventories, at 68 million barrels, were nearly 13 percent below the level at the end of 1981. Inventories of motor gasoline stood at 237 million barrels, about 6 percent below the level at the end of 1981.¹³ Even though inventories were at substantially lower levels at the end of 1982, supplies of petroleum products, and of

fuel oils in particular, were expected to be adequate to meet the anticipated lower demand for the winter of 1982-1983.

Imports

The downward trend in imports continued during 1982 as net imports (gross imports minus exports) of crude oil and petroleum products sank to an average of 4.2 million barrels per day, 22 percent below the average for 1981. During 1981, net imports averaged 5.4 million barrels per day, 15 percent below the level during 1980. Of the 1982 net import amounts, net crude oil imports averaged 3.2 million barrels per day, down 23 percent from 1981. Net imports of petroleum products averaged 1.0 million barrels per day, 19 percent below the annual average for 1981. The largest decline among petroleum product imports was in distillate fuel oil imports which were down 45 percent from 1981.¹⁴

Exports

Exports of petroleum products were about 200 thousand barrels per day, 57 percent higher during 1982 than during 1981. The growth in exports is attributable mainly to the relaxation of export restrictions. The increase was most noticeable in the residual fuel oil exports, which jumped by 94 thousand barrels per day and in exports of distillate fuel oil, which increased by 60 thousand barrels per day.¹⁵ For

⁸Energy Information Administration, *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants*, DOE/EIA-0191(81) (Washington, D.C., 1982) pp. 10, 14, 17.

⁹*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (January 1983), p. G-5.

¹⁰*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (June 1982), p. 8.

¹¹*Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1983) p. 23.

¹²*Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1983) p. 18.

¹³*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (January 1983) pp. 26, 27, and 32.

¹⁴*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (January 1983) pp. 19, 22, and 27.

¹⁵*Monthly Energy Review* (December 1982) pp. 31, 40, and 42.

several months during the year, the United States was a net exporter of distillate fuel oil. In those months, the volume of distillate fuel oil exported exceeded the volume imported.

Crude Oil Production

Domestic crude oil production averaged approximately 8.6 million barrels per day for the fourth consecutive year. However, because of the declines in crude oil prices and demand, drilling activity, which reached an all-time high in 1981, decreased substantially during 1982.

The average number of drilling rigs operating declined from 4,520 in December 1981 to 2,696 in December 1982, a 40 percent decline.¹⁶ During 1982, 85,855 new wells were completed. This was 7,317 wells above the number completed during 1981.¹⁷

The number of seismic crews operating peaked at 744 in September 1981 and began a decline which continued through 1982. By December 1982, the number had reached 477, the lowest level since March 1980.¹⁸

Prices

Most petroleum prices declined steadily through the first 4 months of the year including: average domestic wellhead

prices of crude oil, the composite refiner acquisition costs of domestic and foreign crude oil, the average wholesale and retail prices of diesel fuel and heating oil, the average wholesale prices of residual fuel oil and the average retail price for motor gasoline. By September the average domestic wellhead price of crude oil was \$28.08 per barrel, \$8.05 below that of one year earlier,¹⁹ and the average composite refiner acquisition cost in October was about 7 percent below the cost at the end of 1981. The average retail price of motor gasoline, at \$1.27 per gallon in November, was about 6 percent below the average price in November 1981.²⁰

The average price of residential heating oil, at \$1.20 per gallon, was about 1 percent higher than in October 1981.²¹

¹⁶Hughes Tool Company, *Rotary Rigs Running—By State* (December 1981-December 1982).

¹⁷American Petroleum Institute, *Report on Drilling Activity in the United States* (January 1981-December 1982).

¹⁸Society of Exploration Geologists, "SEC News Release," (January 1980-December 1982).

¹⁹*Monthly Energy Review* (December 1982) p. 80.

²⁰Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0201 (83-01) (Washington, D.C.: January 21 1983), p. 17.

²¹*Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, (January 21, 1983), p. 17.

Trends in Petroleum Products Consumption, 1971-1982

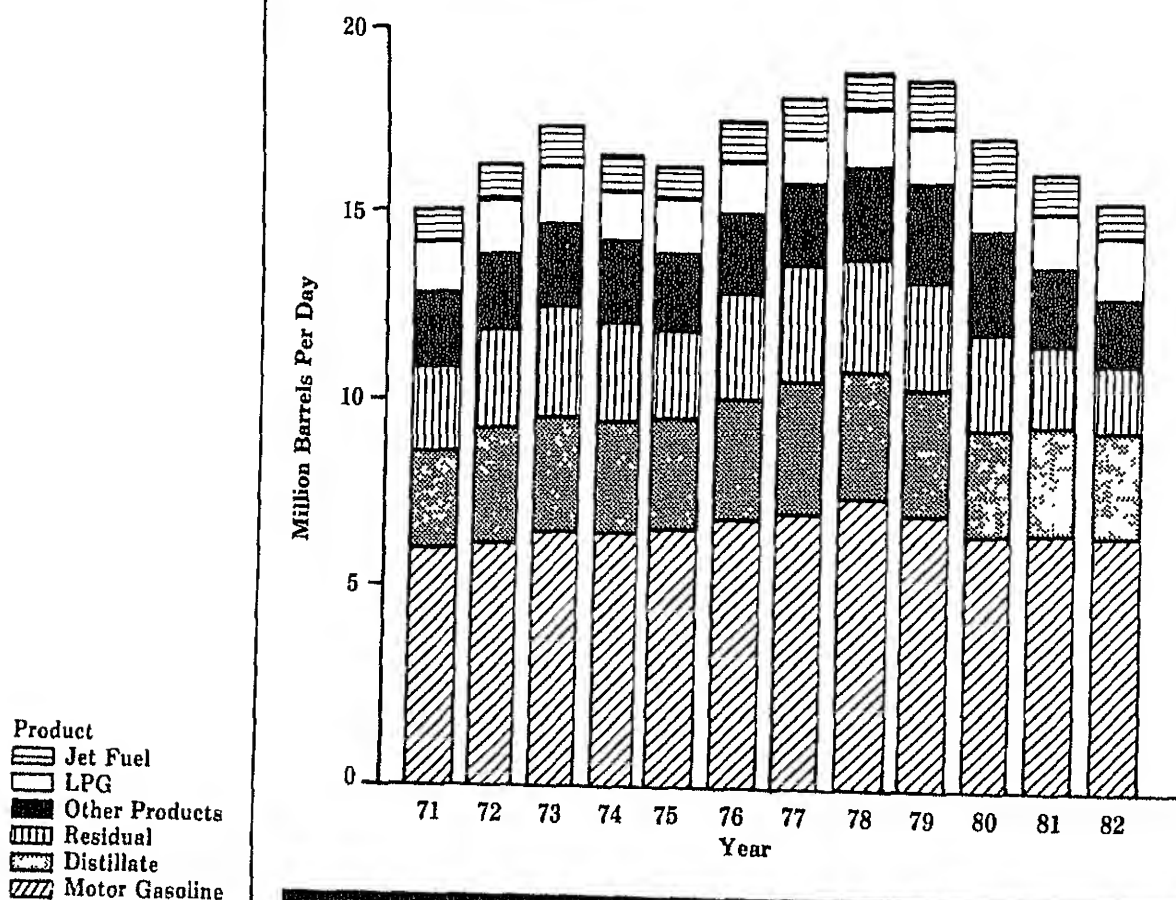
During 1982, consumption of petroleum products (measured as products supplied for domestic use) continued to decline as it has in each year since 1978. The average 1982 consumption of 15.2 million barrels per day was only slightly above the average during 1971.¹ Petroleum products consumption has varied since 1971 in reaction to crude oil and petroleum product price changes, to product availability, and to economic conditions. Petroleum product consumption increased from 1971 to 1973 as supplies were plentiful and prices were relatively low. Then, as a result of the Arab oil embargo and collective action of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), prices of imported crude oil and petroleum products increased rapidly. These sudden price changes contributed significantly to an economic recession which ran from November 1973 through March 1975.

The recession, combined with higher prices, in turn contributed to decreases in petroleum consumption in 1974 and 1975.

Because of increased imports and stabilized prices, petroleum supplies (notably supplies of gasoline) were abundant in 1976, and average annual consumption of petroleum products jumped more than 15 percent from 1975 to 1978, when 18.8 million barrels per day were consumed, the largest amount ever. The record consumption in 1978 was again followed by shortages in 1979 and increasing world crude oil prices. The average refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil jumped from nearly \$15

¹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (83/01) (Washington, D.C.: January 1983) p. 18.

Figure 4. Consumption of Major Petroleum Products: 1971 to 1982



Data Sources

The consumption data in this article are based on the State Energy Data System (SEDS), an EIA system that generates annual estimates of energy consumption by State and major end-use sectors. In the SEDS, State consumption of petroleum products is calculated by disaggregating national values using State sales or deliveries data. Complete documentation of the SEDS data sources and methodology is found in the EIA publication, *State Energy Data Report, 1960 through 1980*. This SEDS report is the source of consumption data presented in this article for the years 1971 through 1980, except where otherwise noted. The end-use sector consumption estimates for 1981 follow the SEDS methodology but use 1981 source data. Petroleum products consumption for 1982 is drawn from the products supplied information in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

per barrel in December 1978 to approximately \$29 per barrel in December 1979 forcing up retail prices of petroleum products.² Petroleum consumers reacted to these dramatic price increases by switching to less costly fuels whenever possible and by reducing their consumption through conservation efforts. Since 1980, reduced industrial utilization, caused by the sluggish economy, combined with continued conservation and fuel switching has contributed to further declines in consumption of petroleum products.

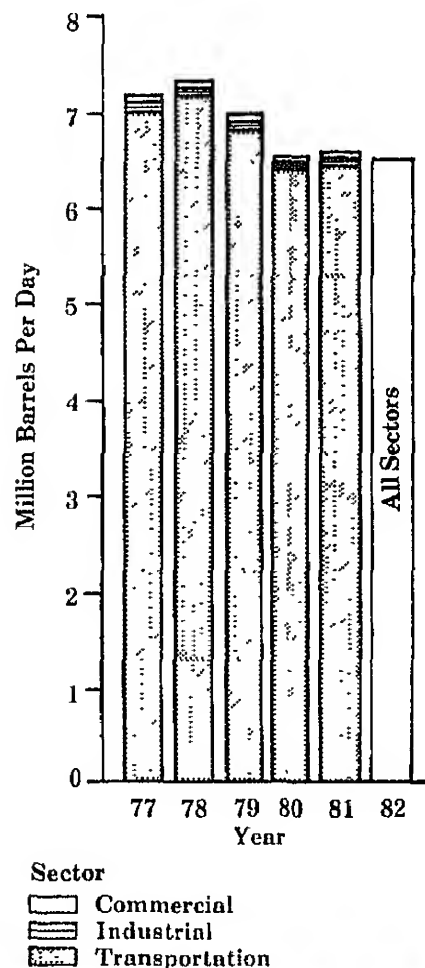
Trends in Consumption of Major Products

Since 1971, average annual consumption of motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil combined has followed a pattern similar to that of total consumption (see Figure 4). Consumption of these products peaked in 1977 or 1978 and then declined. Consumption of residual fuel oil showed the most dramatic change over this period; it showed the greatest percentage increase among the major products and the most drastic decline. Consumption of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) and of jet fuel, on the other hand, has been more stable during this period, showing no significant trend. Except for consumption of residual fuel oil, which was significantly lower, consumption of all of the major products during 1982 was either above or close to the amount of that product consumed in 1971.

Motor Gasoline

Motor gasoline consumption increased each year between 1971 and 1978 except 1974, the year after the Arab Oil Embargo. During 1978, motor gasoline consumption peaked at an average rate of 7.4 million barrels per day, about 23 percent higher than the 1971 level. Average annual consumption declined to 7.0 million barrels per day in 1979 and to 6.6 million barrels per day in 1980, a rate which continued through 1981 (see Figure 5). Consumption in 1982 averaged 6.5 million barrels per day, more than 12 percent below the peak consumption of 1978. However, because motor gasoline consumption remained relatively constant after 1980 while total petroleum product consumption declined, the motor gasoline portion of total consump-

Figure 5. Consumption of Motor Gasoline by End-Use Sector



tion increased to 43 percent in 1982. During most of the 1970's, motor gasoline's share ranged between 38 and 43 percent of total petroleum consumption.

During 1977, the first year that EIA collected unleaded motor gasoline data, the annual consumption of unleaded motor gasoline averaged 2.0 million barrels per day, about 28 percent of all motor gasoline consumed that year. Since 1978, consumption of unleaded motor gasoline has increased significantly.

²Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-33(80) (Washington, D.C.: March 1980), p. 26.
³*Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1982), p. 26.

United States was unleaded. During 1982, unleaded gasoline consumption averaged 3.4 million barrels per day or about 52 percent of total motor gasoline consumption. The increase in consumption of unleaded motor gasoline was due to the increasing number of vehicles requiring unleaded gasoline (almost all of the automobiles currently manufactured for sale) and to the retirement of older cars which use leaded gasoline.

The fluctuations in total motor gasoline consumption are attributable in part to gasoline price increases, improved automobile efficiency, and changes in vehicle use patterns. Following the 1973 Arab Oil Embargo, when motor gasoline supplies became tight and gasoline prices increased, consumption declined slightly. By 1976, after consumers adjusted to these price increases and the supply of motor gasoline was again adequate, consumption rose as vehicle miles traveled increased. Then, in 1979, increases in the cost of imported crude oil caused gasoline prices to rise dramatically. By December 1981, the average price per gallon for all grades of gasoline was \$1.35,⁴ almost double the December 1978 price of \$0.69.⁵ Once more gasoline consumption fell as increased prices caused consumers to limit use of their vehicles. Continued improvements in fuel economy, which increased 15 percent from 1975 to 1981, also contributed to the reduction in consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil

The pattern of distillate fuel oil consumption during the 1971-1982 period followed that of total petroleum more clearly than consumption of any other major product. During 1973, annual consumption of distillate fuel oil averaged 3.1 million barrels per day, 6 percent above the 1971 average. After decreasing slightly in 1974 and 1975, it climbed to 3.4 million barrels per day in 1978, 29 percent above the average for 1971 and 11 percent above the average for 1973. Since 1978, consumption of distillate fuel oil has decreased steadily (see Figure 6). During 1982, it averaged 2.7 million barrels per day, about the same as the 1971 average and more than 22 percent below the average for 1978 when distillate fuel oil consumption peaked.⁶

Increasing prices and conservation measures have contributed to declining use of distillate fuel oil by residences

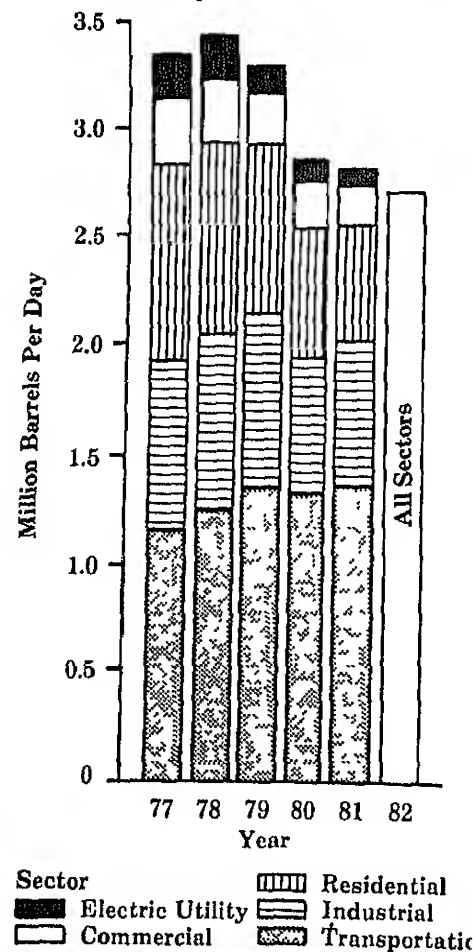
and commercial establishments (see Figures 6, 10, and 11) as their primary heating fuel. Industrial consumption has declined since 1979 because of stagnant economic conditions (see Figures 6 and 13). While these decreases were occurring, the importance of distillate fuel in the transportation sector increased (see Figures 6 and 14). The use of diesel fuel in on-highway vehicles (trucks, buses, and autos), as a low-sulfur bunker fuel for intercoastal shipping, and as railroad fuel has offset the declining heating and industrial market for distillate fuel oils in recent years. As a result, the distillate percentage of total consumption has remained relatively constant at about 18 percent, even though its importance in different sectors of the economy has changed.

⁴Monthly Energy Review (March 1982), p. 1.

⁵Monthly Energy Review (March 1980), p. 1.

⁶Petroleum Supply Monthly (January 1982), p. 27.

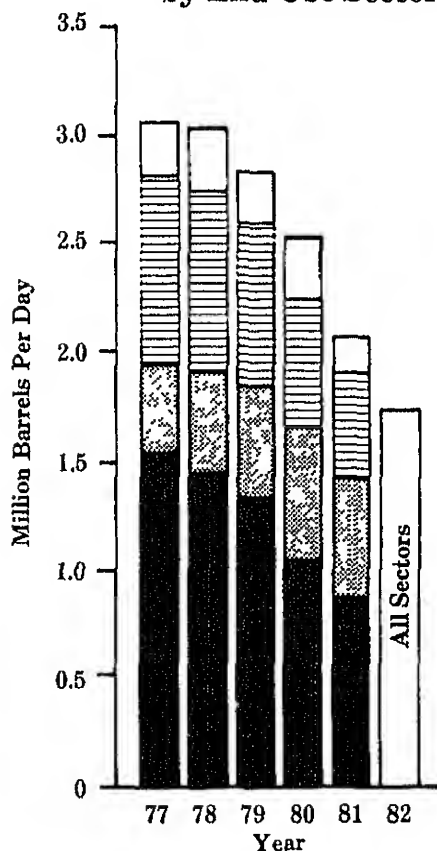
Figure 6. Consumption of Distillate Fuel Oil by End-Use Sector



Sector

- Electric Utility
- Commercial
- Residential
- Industrial
- Transportation

Figure 7. Consumption of Residual Fuel Oil by End-Use Sector



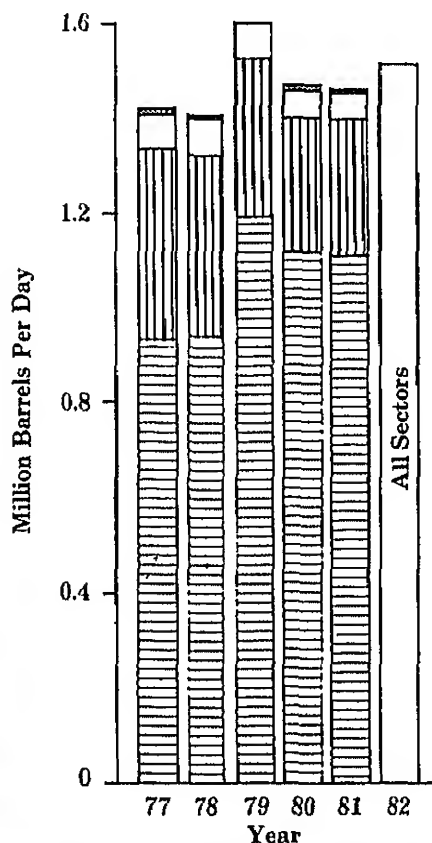
Residual Fuel Oil

The trend in residual fuel oil consumption differs somewhat from that of the other major products. Annual consumption of residual fuel oil peaked in 1977 at 3.1 million barrels per day. In 1977, consumption of residual fuel oil was almost 34 percent higher than in 1971, the largest percentage gain among the major products. At the same time, its share of total petroleum product consumption was also larger—15 percent in 1971 and almost 17 percent in 1977. Since 1977, average annual consumption of residual fuel oil has declined. In 1982, consumption of residual fuel oil averaged 1.7 million barrels per day, 24 percent below the 1971 average and 46 percent below the average for 1977. The share of total petroleum consumption represented by

residual fuel oil consumption was a lower in 1982 (11 percent) than in 1971 (15 percent).

Throughout most of this 12-year period the principal consumers of residual fuel oil were electric utilities and industrial plants. Consumption of residual fuel oil by electric utilities has declined since 1977 mainly because its price has increased in relation to that of coal and natural gas. The decreased utilization of manufacturing plants stemming from the stagnant condition of the economy has resulted in decreased industrial consumption of residual fuel oil (see Figure 7). The portion of residual fuel oil consumed by the transportation sector, however, expanded as consumption at utilities and in industry declined. Transportation represented only 13 percent of total residual fuel oil consumption in 1977, but by 1981 it accounted for 26 percent of the total, becoming the second largest end-use of residual fuel oil.

Figure 8. Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gases by End-Use Sector



Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Average consumption of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) during 1982 was slightly more than 1.5 million barrels per day, an average that was higher than in any year except 1979 when LPG consumption reached almost 1.6 million barrels per day. Except for the drop during the recession year of 1975, consumption of LPG was relatively stable at slightly more than 1.4 million barrels per day from 1972 through 1978. During 1979 and 1981, average LPG consumption was slightly less than 1.5 million barrels per day.

Increased consumption of LPG in the industrial sector has more than offset declines in usage by the other sectors since 1978. Industrial use, primarily as raw materials in chemical manufactures, accounted for 76 percent of total LPG consumption in 1981 as opposed to 66 percent in 1977 (see Figure 8).

Jet Fuels

Consumption of jet fuels remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1982, varying between slightly less than 1.1 million barrels per day in 1974 and most 1.1 million barrels per day in 1979. In 1981, the level fell to 1.0 million barrels per day.

rels per day and remained at that level through 1982. The recent drop in consumption probably reflects reductions in air traffic brought on both by the controllers strike of 1981 and the depressed economic conditions during the past 2 years.

End-Use Sector Consumption

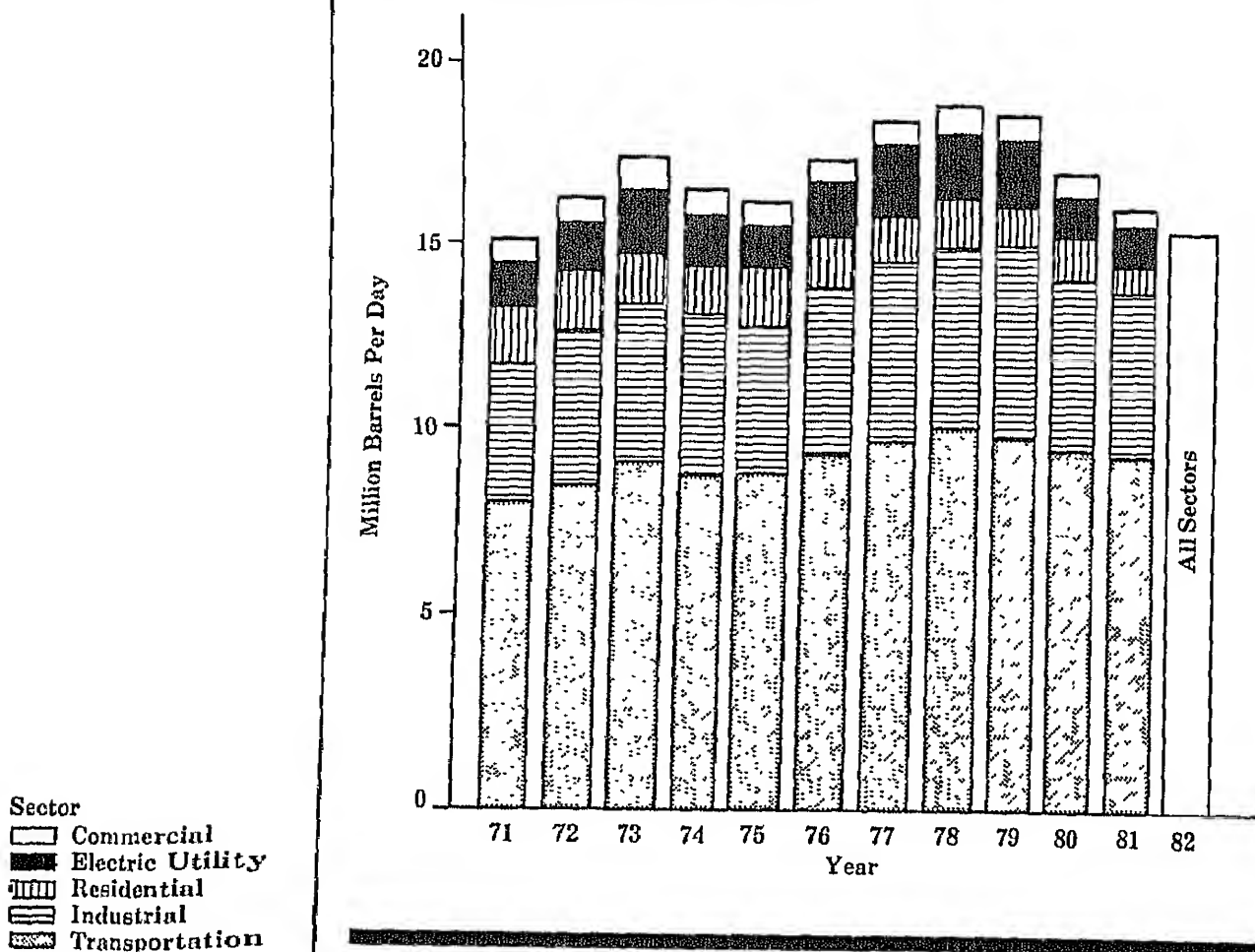
During the period from 1971 through 1981, patterns of consumption of major petroleum products changed. Two periods of major price increases were followed by reduced petroleum usage in all sectors of the economy, because of consumers' conservation efforts and their switching to other, less costly fuels. The transportation and industrial sectors consumed more petroleum in 1981 than in 1971, while the other sectors consumed less (see Figure 9).

Residential Sector

After remaining relatively stable in early 1970's at an annual average about 1.5 million barrels per day, consumption of petroleum products in residential sector declined in recent years (see Figure 10). By 1981, residential use averaged only 0.9 million barrels per day, 40 percent below the average residential consumption in 1971.

The portion of total petroleum production accounted for by the residential sector also declined during the period. In 1971, it was almost 10 percent of the total; in 1977, it was 7 percent; and, in 1981, it was only 6 percent. After 1978, when consumption of products began to decline, residential use declined at an even faster rate. In 1981, residential consumption had dropped 28 percent compared with a 10 percent drop in total consumption.

Figure 9. Consumption of Petroleum Products by End-Use Sector: 1971 to 1981

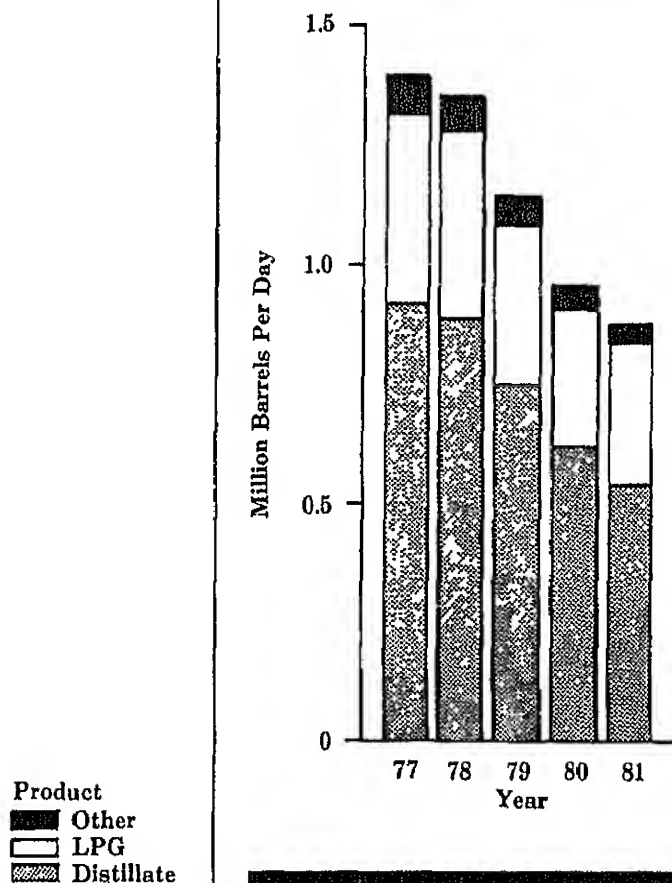


The decline in residential consumption of petroleum products can be traced primarily to fuel switching and conservation brought on by increases in the cost of fuel oil. The average retail price per gallon for residential heating oil was \$1.20 in 1981, almost triple the 1976 price of 40.6 cents.⁷ As the 1980 EIA Residential Energy Consumption Survey showed, many households have switched from heating oil to natural gas and wood.⁸

Commercial Sector

The commercial sector uses about half as much petroleum as the residential sector. Between 1971 and 1981, commercial consumption fell from 0.7 million barrels per day in 1973, to a recent low of 0.5 million barrels per day in 1981. Commercial consumption in 1981 was 3 percent of total consumption compared with 5 percent in 1971.

Figure 10. Consumption of Major Petroleum Products in the Residential Sector



As with residential consumption, commercial use of petroleum products also declined as prices rose. Distillate and residual fuel oils are the principal petroleum products consumed in apartment buildings, business offices, and institutions. As the prices of petroleum products increased, commercial consumers began to switch to other fuels and to utilize conservation means to reduce expenses. In addition, economic conditions since 1981 have forced many commercial establishments to close.

Electric Utility Sector

Like petroleum consumption in the residential and commercial sectors, consumption in the electric utility sector also declined. Electric utility consumption of petroleum products peaked in 1977 at 1.7 million barrels per day, 60 percent higher than the 1.1 million barrels per day consumed in 1971 and 40 percent above the 1981 average annual consumption of 1.0 million barrels per day.⁹ Since 1977, the electric utility portion of total petroleum product consumption has declined as well, from about 11 percent in 1977 to 7 percent in 1981 (see Figure 12).

Price has been a primary factor in the decline in petroleum consumption at electric utilities. The significant increase in the cost of fuel oil relative to the cost of other fuels has encouraged switching to fuels other than petroleum. The EIA report, *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants*, 1981 Annual, shows that, in 1978, the cost (per Btu) of fuel oil to electric utilities was 53 percent higher than natural gas costs and almost twice the cost of coal. In 1981, the price differential had increased, and the price of fuel oil was almost twice that of natural gas and almost three and a half times the price of coal.

⁷Monthly Energy Review (March 1982), p. 8

⁸Energy Information Administration, Residential Energy Consumption Survey, Consumption and Expenditures April 1979 through March 1981, DOE/EIA-0321 (Washington, D.C.: September 1982), pp. 9.

⁹Monthly Energy Review (November 1981), p. 23.

Definitions of Major End-use Consuming Sectors

The State Energy Data System assigns energy consumption to five major end-use sectors according to the following guidelines:

- **Residential Sector:** Energy consumed by private household establishments primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, cooking, and clothes drying.
- **Commercial Sector:** Energy consumed by non-manufacturing establishments. Included are motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises, as well as health, social, and educational institutions, and

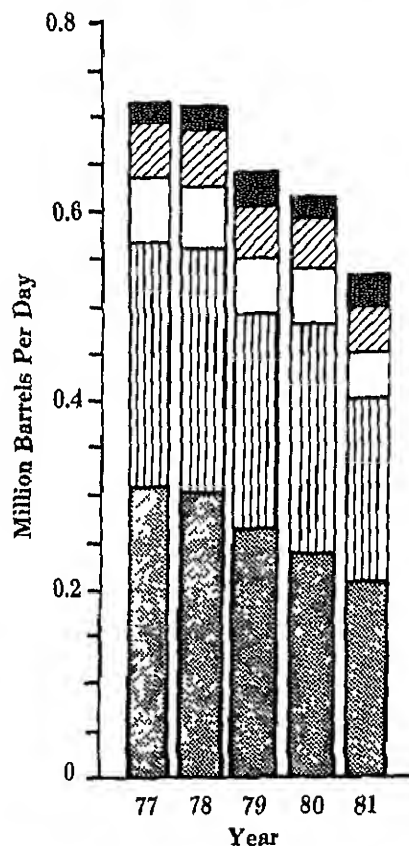
energy consumed by Federal, State and local government.

- **Industrial Sector:** Energy consumed by manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, and forestry establishments.

- **Transportation Sector:** Energy consumed to move people and commodities in both the public and private sectors. Included are military, railroad, vessel bunkering, and marine uses, as well as the pipeline transmission of natural gas.

- **Electric Utility Sector:** Energy consumed by privately—and publicly—owned establishments which generate electricity primarily for resale.

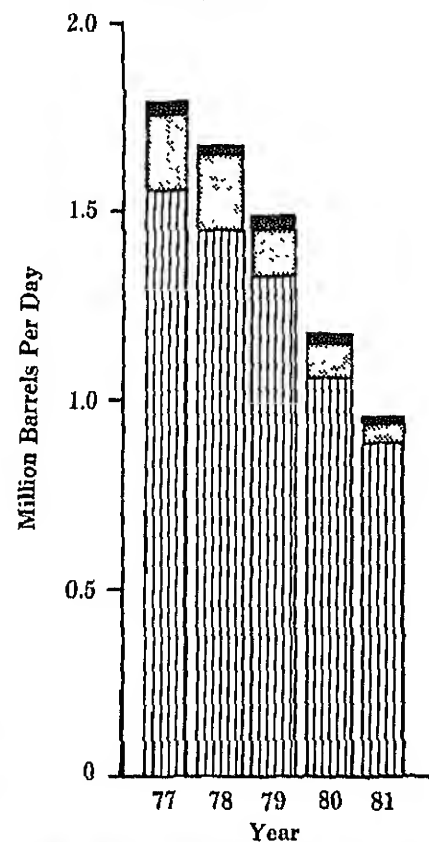
Figure 11. Consumption of Major Petroleum Products in the Commercial Sector



Product

- Other
- Motor Gasoline
- LPG
- Residual
- Distillate

Figure 12. Consumption of Petroleum Products in the Electric Utility Sector



Industrial Sector

Industrial use of petroleum products fluctuated with the economy between 1971 and 1981, but its share of total petroleum consumption changed very little (see Figures 9 and 13). During 1971, industrial consumption averaged 3.9 million barrels per day and accounted for about 25 percent of total consumption. Industrial consumption then climbed to 4.5 million barrels per day in 1973, before declining during the 1974-1975 recession. From 1976 through 1979, consumption again increased, as industrial output increased. It peaked at 5.1 million barrels per day in 1979, 33 percent above the 1971 average. Industrial consumption was lower in 1980 and again in 1981 as economic conditions deteriorated. The 1981 average of 4.1 million barrels per day was 20 percent below 1979 levels but 9 percent higher than in 1971. Industrial consumption in 1981 accounted for 26 per-

cent of total petroleum product consumption.

Transportation Sector

More petroleum is consumed in the transportation sector than in any other sector of the economy. It was the only economic sector in which a greater volume was consumed in 1981 than in 1971. Its share of total petroleum consumption also increased over the same period. Consumption for transportation uses averaged 9.5 million barrels per day in 1981 compared with 8.1 million barrels per day in 1971. The 1981 average, however, was 6.5 percent below the record 10.1 million barrels per day consumed in 1978. As a portion of total consumption the transportation sector accounted for 59 percent in 1981 compared with portions ranging between 52 and 55 percent in the 1970's. Transportation is expected to remain the principal consuming sector for petroleum products throughout the 1980's.

Figure 13. Consumption of Major Petroleum Products in the Industrial Sector

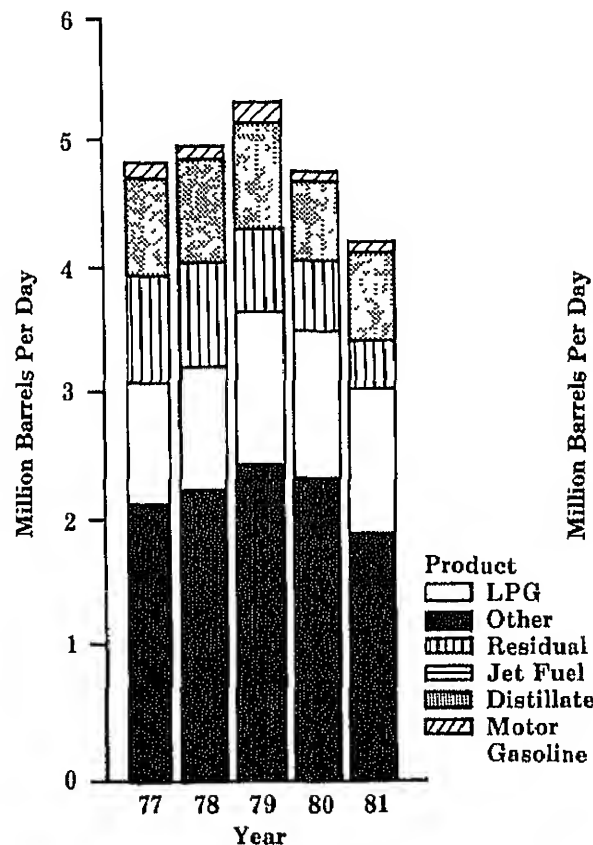
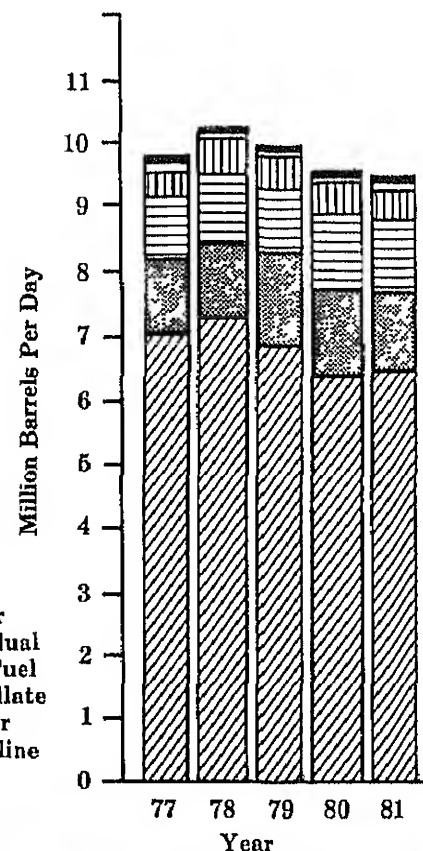
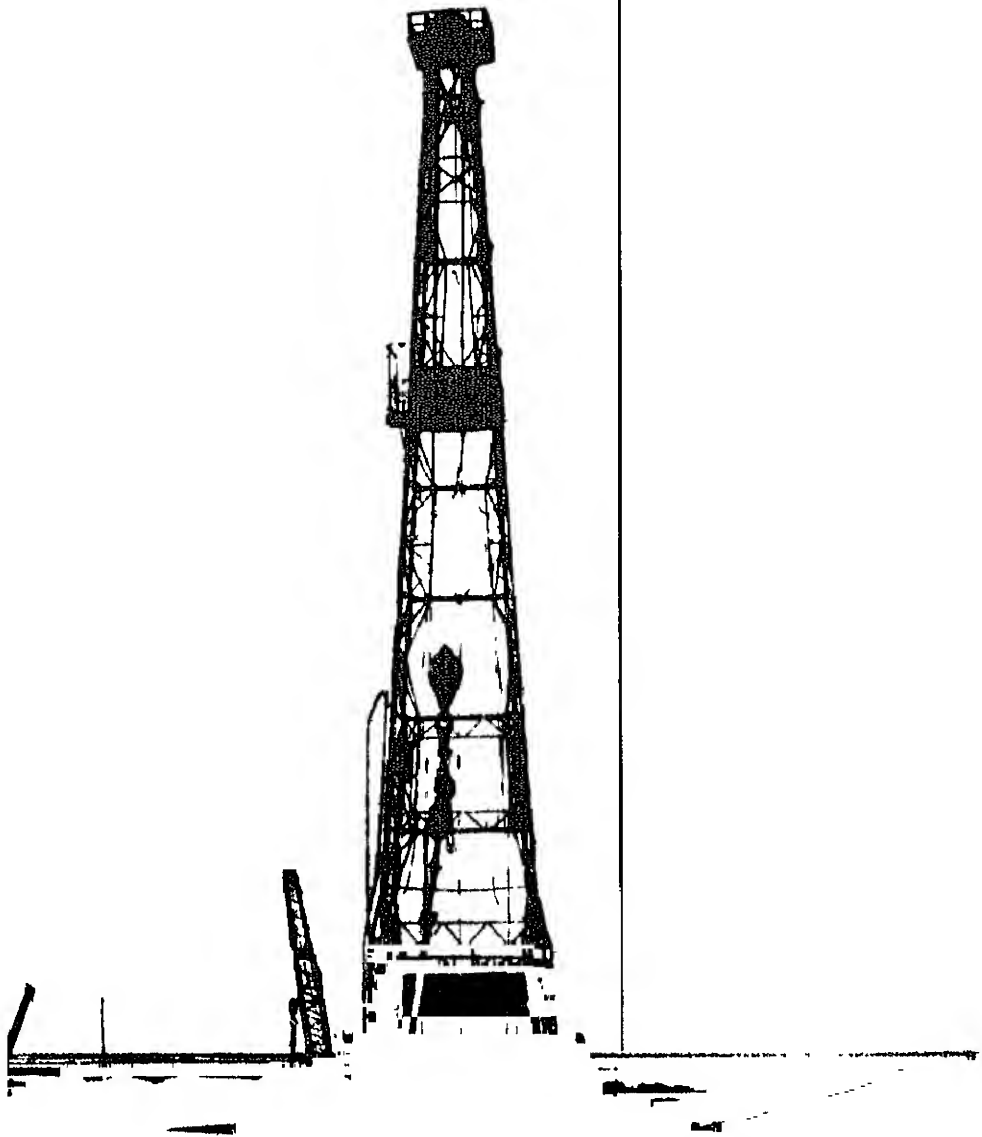


Figure 14. Consumption of Major Petroleum Products in the Transportation Sector



Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

| | | Field Production | | | Stock Withdrawal ² | | | Ending Stocks ³ |
|------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | Total Domestic ⁴ | Crude Oil | Natural Gas Plant Production | Crude Oil ⁵ | Petroleum Products | Petroleum Products Supplied | Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | Millions of Barrels |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 10,975 | 9,208 | 1,738 | 11 | -146 | 17,308 | 1,008 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 10,498 | 8,774 | 1,688 | -62 | -117 | 16,653 | 1,074 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 10,045 | 8,375 | 1,633 | -17 | -145 | 16,322 | 1,133 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 9,774 | 8,132 | 1,603 | -39 | 96 | 17,461 | 1,112 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 9,913 | 8,245 | 1,618 | -170 | -378 | 18,431 | 1,312 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 10,328 | 8,707 | 1,567 | -78 | 172 | 18,847 | 1,278 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 10,179 | 8,552 | 1,584 | -148 | -25 | 18,513 | 1,341 |
| 1980 | AVERAGE | 10,214 | 8,597 | 1,573 | -98 | -42 | 17,056 | 1,392 |
| 1981 | January | 10,231 | 8,540 | 1,652 | 50 | 1,159 | 18,430 | 1,388 |
| | February | 10,294 | 8,604 | 1,653 | -278 | 250 | 16,989 | 1,389 |
| | March | 10,272 | 8,613 | 1,624 | -632 | 224 | 15,907 | 1,401 |
| | April | 10,195 | 8,557 | 1,599 | -595 | 148 | 15,350 | 1,415 |
| | May | 10,160 | 8,501 | 1,593 | -391 | -374 | 15,353 | 1,438 |
| | June | 10,287 | 8,629 | 1,594 | -135 | 406 | 16,095 | 1,430 |
| | July | 10,098 | 8,500 | 1,548 | -360 | 91 | 15,682 | 1,439 |
| | August | 10,243 | 8,583 | 1,614 | 397 | -999 | 15,263 | 1,457 |
| | September | 10,281 | 8,604 | 1,612 | -285 | -341 | 15,655 | 1,476 |
| | October | 10,225 | 8,563 | 1,598 | -760 | 477 | 15,822 | 1,485 |
| | November | 10,269 | 8,586 | 1,630 | -325 | -233 | 15,593 | 1,501 |
| | December | 10,220 | 8,585 | 1,590 | -170 | 745 | 16,596 | 1,484 |
| | AVERAGE | 10,230 | 8,572 | 1,609 | -290 | 130 | 16,058 | |
| 1982 | January | 10,257 | 8,669 | 1,548 | -236 | 1,129 | 15,890 | 1,461 |
| | February | 10,261 | 8,690 | 1,524 | -216 | 1,268 | 15,941 | 1,431 |
| | March | 10,212 | 8,597 | 1,570 | -65 | 1,049 | 15,560 | 1,401 |
| | April | 10,296 | 8,652 | 1,588 | 107 | 1,594 | 16,048 | 1,350 |
| | May | 10,223 | 8,660 | 1,520 | 49 | -34 | 14,845 | 1,349 |
| | June | 10,242 | 8,681 | 1,505 | 86 | -515 | 14,931 | 1,362 |
| | July | 10,228 | 8,649 | 1,521 | -155 | -865 | 14,771 | 1,394 |
| | August | 10,301 | 8,701 | 1,543 | -440 | 4 | 14,838 | 1,407 |
| | September | 10,306 | 8,733 | 1,513 | 252 | -489 | 14,921 | 1,415 |
| | October | 10,283 | 8,676 | 1,540 | -564 | -55 | 14,820 | 1,434 |
| | November* | 10,377 | 8,690 | 1,634 | R-357 | R-357 | R 15,031 | R 1,455 |
| | December** | NA | 8,660 | NA | -126 | 200 | 14,894 | 1,440 |
| | AVERAGE | NA | 8,671 | NA | -140 | 238 | 15,201 | |

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data

* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

| | | Imports ² | | | Exports ³ | | | Net ⁵ Imports |
|--------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Total | Crude Oil ⁴ | Petroleum Products | Total | Crude Oil | Petroleum Products | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 6,256 | 3,244 | 3,012 | 231 | 2 | 229 | 6,025 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 6,112 | 3,477 | 2,635 | 221 | 3 | 218 | 5,892 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 6,056 | 4,105 | 1,951 | 209 | 6 | 204 | 5,846 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 7,313 | 5,287 | 2,026 | 223 | 8 | 215 | 7,090 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 8,807 | 6,615 | 2,193 | 243 | 50 | 193 | 8,565 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 8,363 | 6,356 | 2,008 | 362 | 158 | 204 | 8,002 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 8,456 | 6,519 | 1,937 | 472 | 235 | 237 | 7,984 |
| 1980 | AVERAGE | 6,909 | 5,263 | 1,646 | 544 | 287 | 258 | 6,365 |
| 1981 | January | 6,827 | 4,932 | 1,895 | 558 | 339 | 219 | 6,270 |
| | February | 6,772 | 4,873 | 1,899 | 569 | 198 | 371 | 6,203 |
| | March | 6,028 | 4,521 | 1,507 | 586 | 210 | 376 | 5,442 |
| | April | 5,668 | 4,338 | 1,330 | 570 | 198 | 372 | 5,098 |
| | May | 5,775 | 4,287 | 1,489 | 595 | 312 | 283 | 5,180 |
| | June | 5,435 | 4,061 | 1,375 | 420 | 123 | 297 | 5,015 |
| | July | 5,816 | 4,296 | 1,521 | 571 | 257 | 314 | 5,245 |
| | August | 5,767 | 4,179 | 1,588 | 644 | 204 | 440 | 5,123 |
| | September | 6,365 | 4,740 | 1,624 | 519 | 194 | 325 | 5,845 |
| | October | 5,959 | 4,380 | 1,579 | 738 | 226 | 512 | 5,221 |
| | November | 5,741 | 4,046 | 1,695 | 701 | 278 | 423 | 5,041 |
| | December | 5,843 | 4,137 | 1,706 | 656 | 189 | 467 | 5,187 |
| | | AVERAGE | 5,996 | 4,396 | 1,599 | 595 | 228 | 367 |
| 1982 | January | 5,232 | 3,648 | 1,585 | 829 | 238 | 591 | 4,404 |
| | February | 4,691 | 2,949 | 1,742 | 804 | 304 | 499 | 3,887 |
| | March | 4,461 | 2,856 | 1,606 | 882 | 321 | 561 | 3,579 |
| | April | 4,286 | 2,813 | 1,474 | 786 | 174 | 611 | 3,501 |
| | May | 4,784 | 3,314 | 1,471 | 803 | 262 | 542 | 3,981 |
| | June | 5,227 | 3,782 | 1,445 | 703 | 94 | 609 | 4,524 |
| | July | 5,763 | 4,245 | 1,518 | 741 | 229 | 512 | 5,022 |
| | August | 5,156 | 3,820 | 1,336 | 858 | 304 | 554 | 4,298 |
| | September | 5,359 | 3,603 | 1,757 | 791 | 184 | 606 | 4,569 |
| | October | 5,230 | 3,636 | 1,594 | 932 | 270 | 662 | 4,298 |
| | November* | R 5,726 | R 3,863 | R 1,864 | 786 | 262 | 524 | 4,940 |
| | December** | 4,377 | 3,023 | 1,354 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | | AVERAGE | 5,026 | 3,466 | 1,560 | NA | NA | NA |

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

³ Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

⁴ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

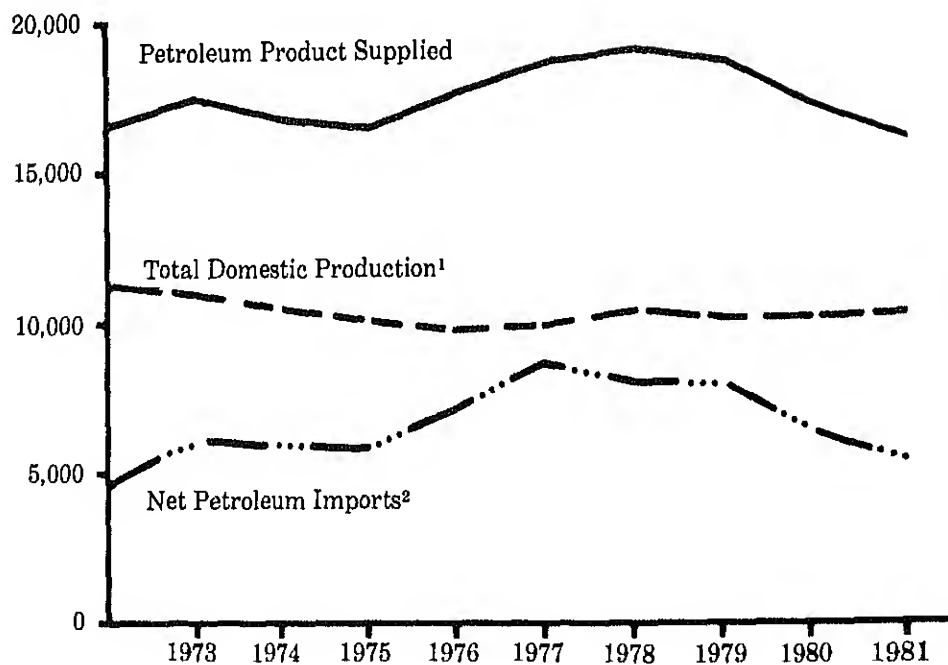
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

²Includes SPR imports.

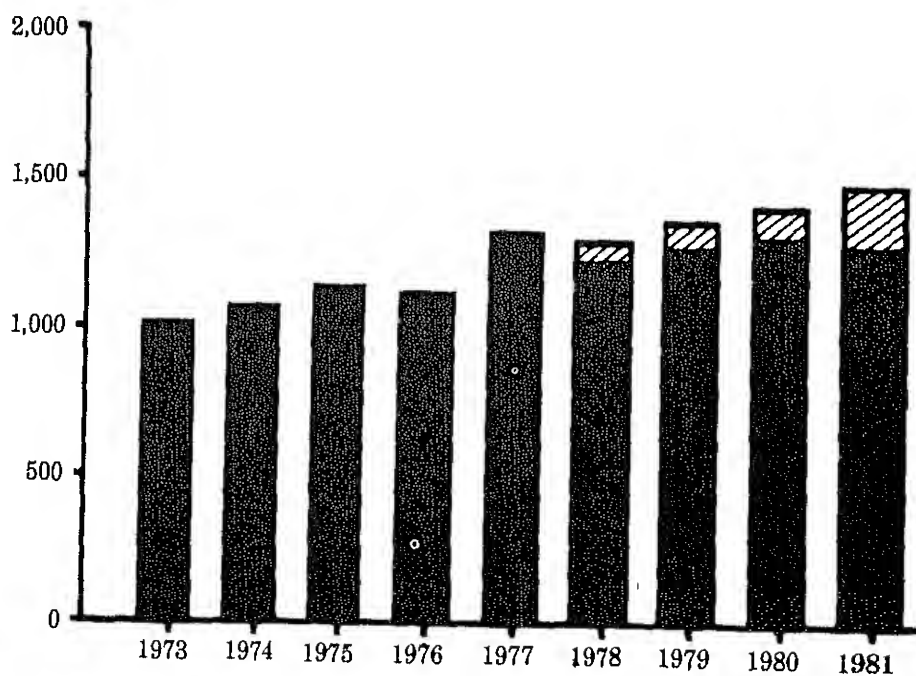
Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

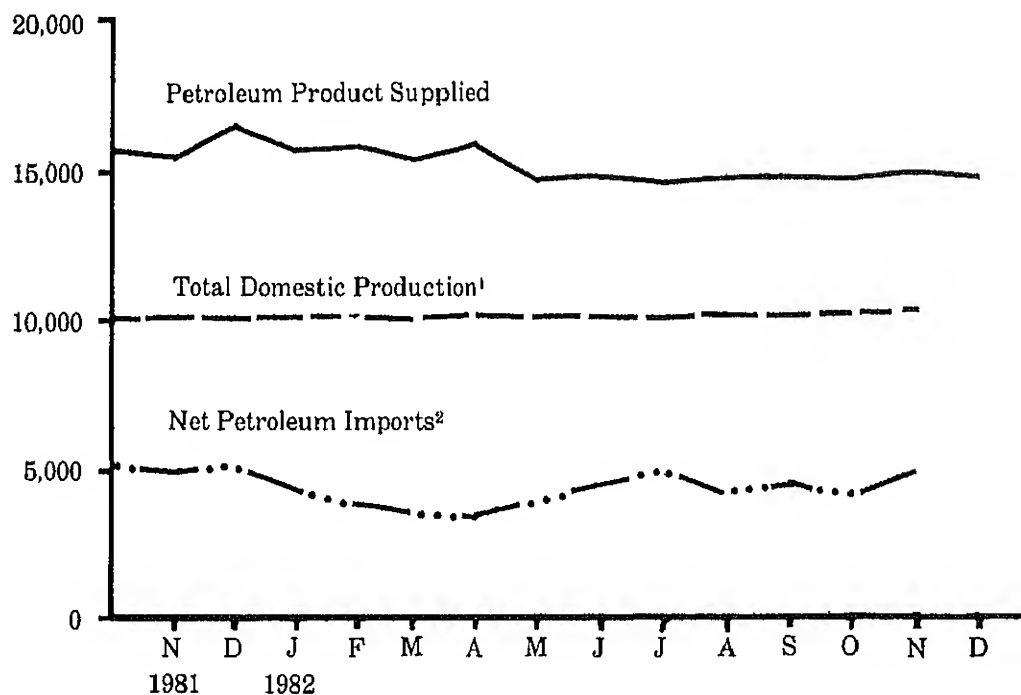
SPR Crude Oil

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR



Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

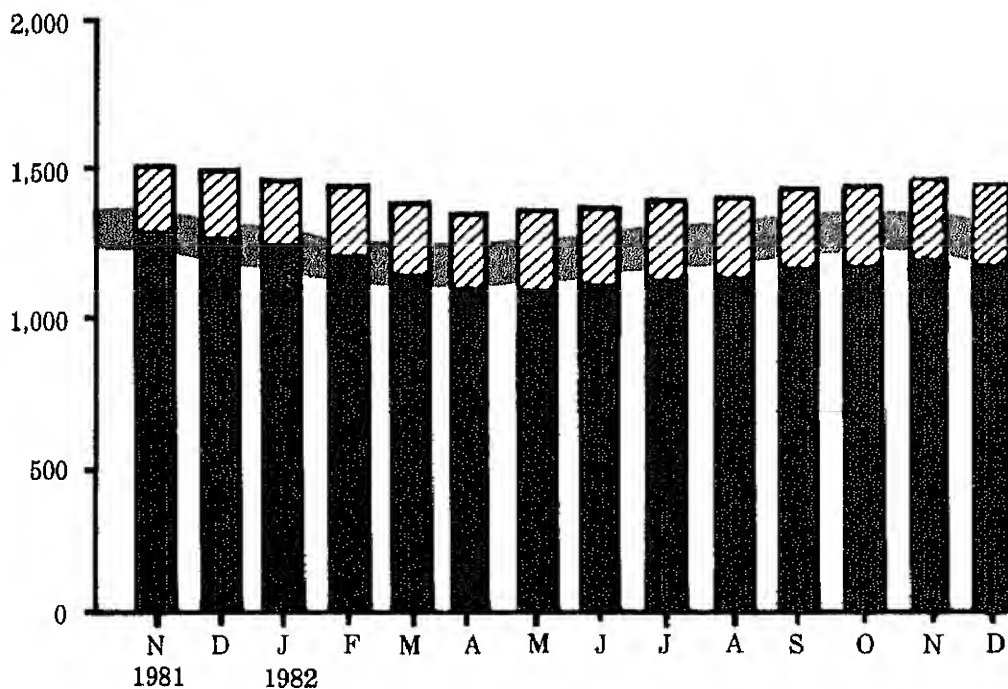
Petroleum Overview, Monthly (Thousand Barrels per Day)



Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

- SPR Crude Oil
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR
- Average Stock Range¹



Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | | | | |
|------|------------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | Field Production | | Imports ² | | | Stock Withdrawal ³ | |
| | | Total Domestic | Alaskan | Total | SPR ⁴ | Other | SPR ⁴ | Other |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 9,208 | 198 | 3,244 | | 3,244 | | 11 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 8,774 | 193 | 3,477 | | 3,477 | | -62 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 8,375 | 191 | 4,105 | | 4,105 | | -17 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 8,132 | 173 | 5,287 | | 5,287 | | -39 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 8,245 | 464 | 6,615 | 21 | 6,594 | -20 | -150 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 8,707 | 1,229 | 6,356 | 162 | 6,195 | -163 | 84 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 8,552 | 1,401 | 6,519 | 67 | 6,452 | -67 | -81 |
| 1980 | AVERAGE | 8,597 | 1,617 | 5,263 | 44 | 5,219 | -46 | -52 |
| 1981 | January | 8,540 | 1,606 | 4,932 | 106 | 4,826 | -151 | 201 |
| | February | 8,604 | 1,619 | 4,873 | 80 | 4,793 | -127 | -150 |
| | March | 8,613 | 1,618 | 4,521 | 140 | 4,382 | -155 | -477 |
| | April | 8,557 | 1,608 | 4,338 | 272 | 4,066 | -444 | -151 |
| | May | 8,501 | 1,580 | 4,287 | 386 | 3,901 | -513 | 122 |
| | June | 8,629 | 1,632 | 4,061 | 318 | 3,743 | -434 | 299 |
| | July | 8,500 | 1,605 | 4,296 | 175 | 4,121 | -324 | -36 |
| | August | 8,583 | 1,602 | 4,179 | 257 | 3,922 | -372 | 769 |
| | September | 8,604 | 1,607 | 4,740 | 435 | 4,305 | -486 | 201 |
| | October | 8,563 | 1,596 | 4,380 | 453 | 3,927 | -501 | -259 |
| | November | 8,586 | 1,614 | 4,046 | 271 | 3,774 | -259 | -66 |
| | December | 8,585 | 1,623 | 4,137 | 165 | 3,971 | -252 | 82 |
| | AVERAGE | 8,572 | 1,609 | 4,396 | 256 | 4,141 | -336 | 46 |
| 1982 | January | 8,669 | 1,712 | 3,648 | 170 | 3,478 | -159 | -77 |
| | February | 8,690 | 1,715 | 2,949 | 159 | 2,790 | -213 | -3 |
| | March | 8,597 | 1,702 | 2,856 | 185 | 2,671 | -235 | 170 |
| | April | 8,652 | 1,687 | 2,813 | 190 | 2,623 | -233 | 341 |
| | May | 8,660 | 1,725 | 3,314 | 204 | 3,110 | -176 | 225 |
| | June | 8,681 | 1,675 | 3,782 | 105 | 3,678 | -105 | 191 |
| | July | 8,649 | 1,715 | 4,245 | 97 | 4,147 | -97 | -58 |
| | August | 8,701 | 1,699 | 3,820 | 208 | 3,611 | -208 | -233 |
| | September | 8,733 | 1,707 | 3,603 | 139 | 3,463 | -143 | 395 |
| | October | 8,676 | 1,677 | 3,636 | 216 | 3,420 | -216 | -348 |
| | November* | 8,690 | 1,667 | R 3,863 | R 180 | R 3,683 | R -179 | R -177 |
| | December** | 8,660 | 1,663 | 3,023 | 145 | 2,878 | -129 | 3 |
| | AVERAGE | 8,671 | 1,695 | 3,466 | 167 | 3,299 | -174 | 34 |

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note. Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

| | | Supply (Continued) | | Disposition | | Ending Stocks ² | | |
|------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Unac- counted for Crude Oil | Crude Used Directly and Losses | Refinery Inputs | Exports ³ | Total Crude Oil | SPR ⁴ | Other Primary |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | Millions of Barrels | | |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 3 | -32 | 12,431 | 2 | 242 | | 242 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | -25 | -28 | 12,133 | 3 | 285 | | 265 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 17 | -30 | 12,442 | 6 | 271 | | 271 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 77 | -33 | 13,416 | 8 | 285 | | 285 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | -6 | -30 | 14,602 | 50 | 348 | 7 | 340 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | -57 | -30 | 14,739 | 158 | 376 | 67 | 309 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | -11 | -29 | 14,648 | 235 | 430 | 91 | 339 |
| 1980 | AVERAGE | 34 | -28 | 13,481 | 287 | 466 | 108 | 358 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | January | 113 | -49 | 13,247 | 339 | 486 | 112 | 374 |
| | February | -41 | -58 | 12,902 | 198 | 494 | 116 | 378 |
| | March | 154 | -63 | 12,389 | 210 | 514 | 121 | 393 |
| | April | 51 | -62 | 12,091 | 198 | 532 | 134 | 397 |
| | May | 286 | -62 | 12,309 | 312 | 544 | 150 | 394 |
| | June | 49 | -65 | 12,415 | 123 | 548 | 163 | 385 |
| | July | 147 | -65 | 12,261 | 257 | 559 | 173 | 386 |
| | August | 16 | -63 | 12,908 | 204 | 547 | 185 | 362 |
| | September | -295 | -65 | 12,505 | 194 | 555 | 199 | 356 |
| | October | 166 | -66 | 12,057 | 226 | 579 | 215 | 364 |
| | November | 279 | -68 | 12,240 | 278 | 589 | 223 | 366 |
| | December | 52 | -67 | 12,349 | 189 | 594 | 230 | 363 |
| | AVERAGE | 83 | -63 | 12,470 | 228 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | January | -138 | -66 | 11,638 | 238 | 606 | 235 | 371 |
| | February | 199 | -66 | 11,252 | 304 | 612 | 241 | 371 |
| | March | 278 | -68 | 11,277 | 321 | 614 | 249 | 366 |
| | April | 56 | -68 | 11,386 | 174 | 611 | 256 | 355 |
| | May | 105 | -65 | 11,801 | 262 | 609 | 261 | 348 |
| | June | 110 | -67 | 12,498 | 94 | 607 | 264 | 343 |
| | July | 1 | -63 | 12,447 | 229 | 612 | 267 | 345 |
| | August | 140 | -59 | 11,858 | 304 | 625 | 274 | 352 |
| | September | -218 | -59 | 12,126 | 184 | 618 | 278 | 340 |
| | October | 324 | -53 | 11,750 | 270 | 635 | 285 | 351 |
| | November* | -141 | -52 | R 11,741 | 262 | R 646 | R 290 | R 358 |
| | December** | NA | NA | 11,772 | NA | 648 | 293 | 354 |
| | AVERAGE | NA | NA | 11,798 | NA | | | |

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

³ Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

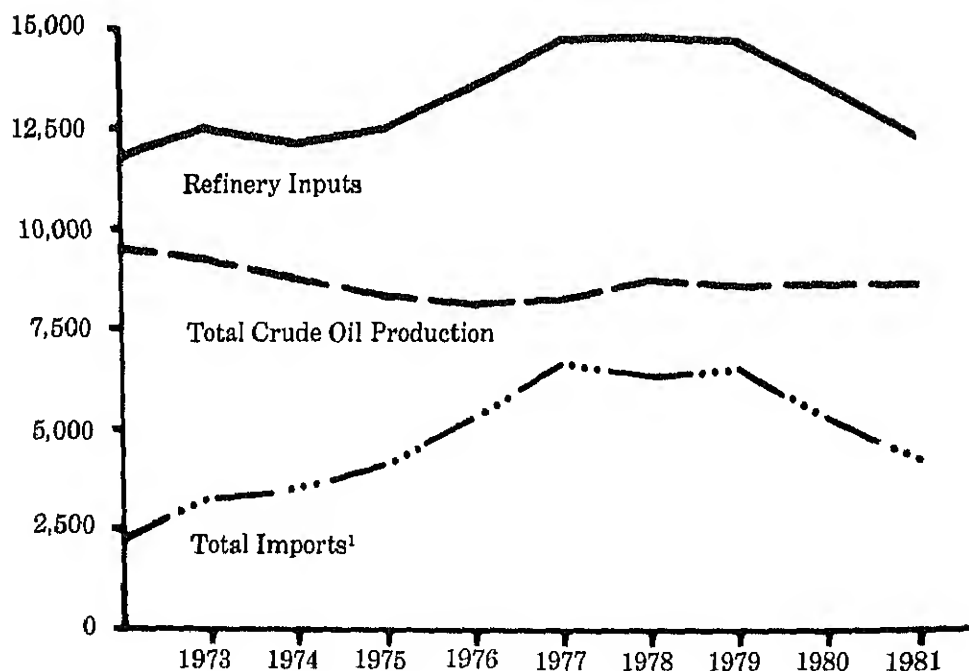
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.



Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual (Thousand Barrels per Day)

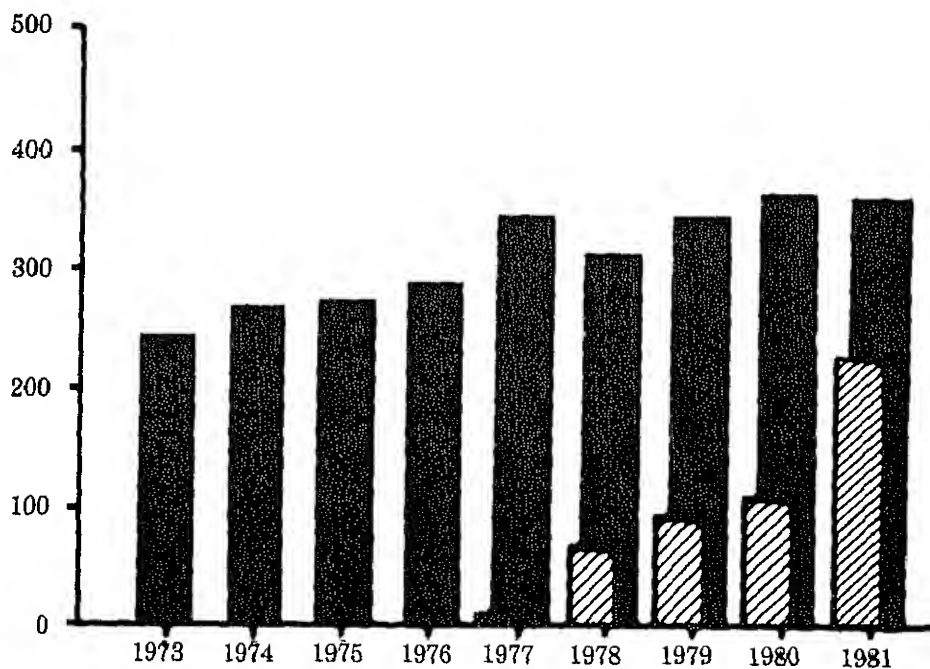


¹Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

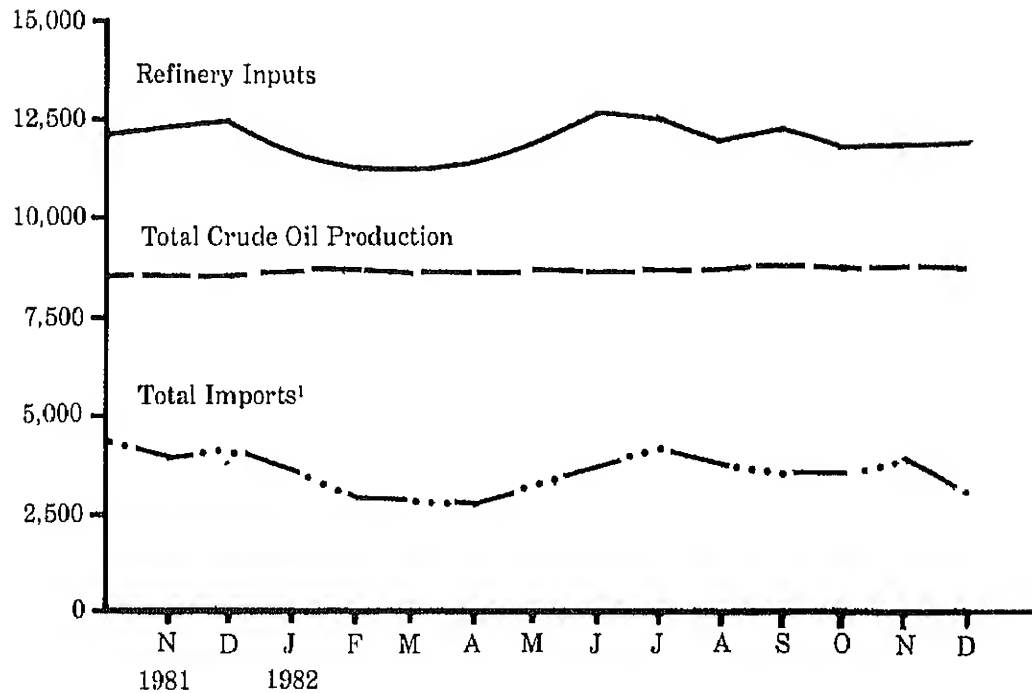
Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

Legend
 SPR
 Other Primary



Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly (Thousand Barrels per Day)



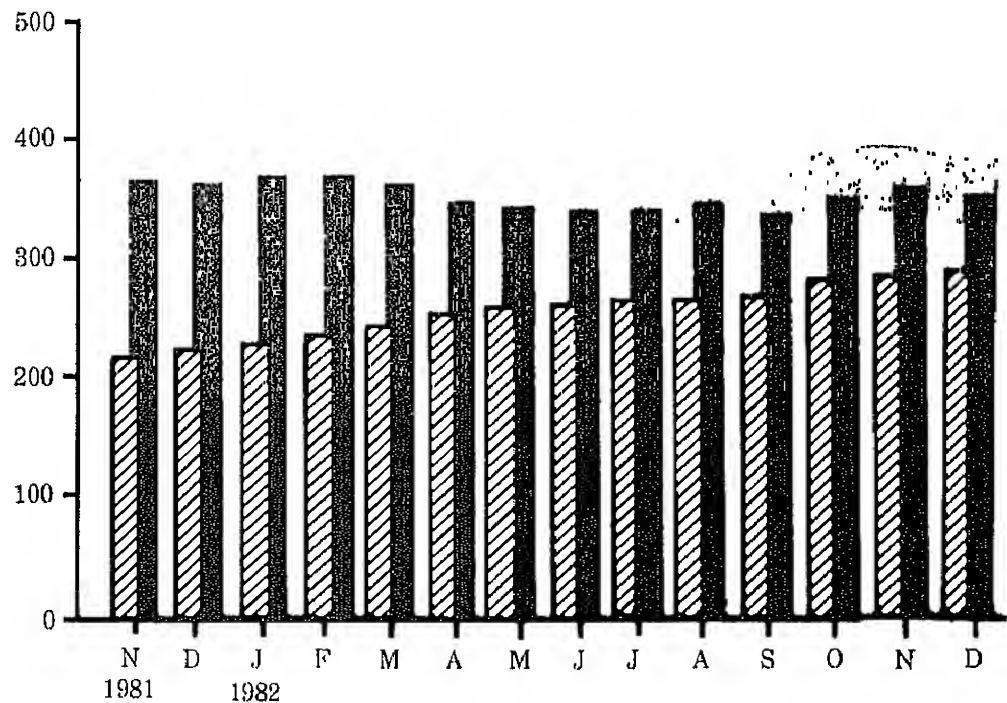
Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

SPR

Other Primary

Average Stock Range¹



Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | Disposition | | | | Ending Stocks | |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | Total Produc- tion | Imports ¹ | Stock With- drawal ^{1 2} | Exports | Product Supplied | | | Total Motor Gasoline ³ | Finished Motor Gasoline |
| | | | | | | Total | Unleaded ⁴ | Unleaded | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | | | Percent of Total | Millions of Barrels | |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 6,535 | 134 | 9 | 4 | 6,674 | NA | NA | 209 | |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 6,360 | 204 | -24 | 2 | 6,537 | NA | NA | 218 | |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 6,520 | 184 | -28 | 2 | 6,675 | NA | NA | 235 | |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 6,841 | 131 | 10 | 3 | 6,978 | NA | NA | 231 | |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 7,033 | 217 | -72 | 2 | 7,177 | 1,976 | 27.5 | 258 | |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 7,169 | 190 | 54 | 1 | 7,412 | 2,521 | 34.0 | 238 | |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 6,852 | 181 | 2 | (^s) | 7,034 | 2,798 | 39.8 | 237 | |
| 1980 | AVERAGE | 6,506 | 140 | -66 | 1 | 6,579 | 3,067 | 46.6 | 261 | |
| 1981 | January | 6,715 | 138 | -421 | (^s) | 6,431 | 3,141 | 48.8 | 276 | 227 |
| | February | 6,308 | 111 | -118 | 1 | 6,301 | 3,095 | 49.1 | 284 | 230 |
| | March | 6,213 | 171 | -81 | (^s) | 6,303 | 3,097 | 49.1 | 285 | 232 |
| | April | 6,114 | 186 | 303 | (^s) | 6,602 | 3,284 | 49.7 | 272 | 223 |
| | May | 6,122 | 150 | 344 | 1 | 6,615 | 3,115 | 47.1 | 269 | 213 |
| | June | 6,220 | 186 | 622 | 1 | 7,028 | 3,419 | 48.6 | 242 | 194 |
| | July | 6,405 | 151 | 268 | (^s) | 6,823 | 3,424 | 50.2 | 228 | 186 |
| | August | 6,611 | 124 | -95 | 3 | 6,637 | 3,344 | 50.4 | 233 | 189 |
| | September | 6,564 | 169 | -70 | 2 | 6,662 | 3,338 | 50.1 | 237 | 191 |
| | October | 6,426 | 147 | 7 | 3 | 6,578 | 3,257 | 49.5 | 236 | 190 |
| | November | 6,564 | 148 | -338 | 1 | 6,373 | 3,198 | 50.2 | 248 | 201 |
| | December | 6,586 | 197 | -91 | 11 | 6,681 | 3,444 | 51.5 | 253 | 203 |
| | AVERAGE | 6,405 | 157 | 28 | 2 | 6,588 | 3,264 | 49.5 | | |
| 1982 | January | 6,181 | 114 | -358 | 18 | 5,920 | 3,033 | 51.2 | 262 | 214 |
| | February | 5,917 | 133 | 28 | 8 | 6,070 | 3,145 | 51.8 | 262 | 213 |
| | March | 6,004 | 183 | 469 | 44 | 6,612 | 3,396 | 51.4 | 248 | 199 |
| | April | 6,104 | 177 | 641 | 33 | 6,890 | 3,494 | 50.7 | 223 | 180 |
| | May | 6,322 | 163 | 188 | 23 | 6,650 | 3,415 | 51.3 | 215 | 174 |
| | June | 6,767 | 195 | -136 | 14 | 6,812 | 3,561 | 52.3 | 220 | 178 |
| | July | 6,788 | 200 | -165 | 24 | 6,799 | 3,574 | 52.6 | 226 | 183 |
| | August | 6,447 | 284 | -60 | 16 | 6,655 | 3,520 | 52.9 | 226 | 185 |
| | September | 6,530 | 215 | -217 | 22 | 6,507 | 3,385 | 52.0 | 234 | 191 |
| | October | 6,253 | 177 | -25 | 15 | 6,391 | 3,360 | 52.6 | 234 | 192 |
| | November* | R 6,273 | 206 | 91 | 11 | R 6,559 | 3,448 | 52.6 | R 230 | 189 |
| | December** | 6,447 | NA | NA | NA | 6,239 | NA | NA | 237 | NA |
| | AVERAGE | 6,339 | NA | NA | NA | 6,510 | NA | NA | | |

¹ Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Includes motor gasoline blending components. Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

⁴ Includes gasoline.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(^s) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.3.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | | Disposition | | Ending Stocks ¹ | |
|------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Total Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal ² | Crude Used Directly | Exports | Product Supplied | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Thousand Barrels per Day |
| | | Millions of Barrels | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 2,822 | 392 | -115 | 2 | 9 | 3,092 | 196 | |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 2,669 | 289 | -9 | 2 | 2 | 2,948 | 200 | |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 2,654 | 155 | 40 | 2 | 1 | 2,851 | 209 | |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 2,924 | 146 | 62 | 1 | 1 | 3,133 | 186 | |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 3,278 | 250 | -176 | 1 | 1 | 3,352 | 250 | |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 3,167 | 173 | 93 | 1 | 3 | 3,432 | 216 | |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 3,153 | 193 | -34 | 1 | 3 | 3,311 | 229 | |
| 1980 | AVERAGE | 2,662 | 142 | 64 | 1 | 3 | 2,866 | 205 | |
| 1981 | January | 2,989 | 273 | 836 | 11 | (^a) | 4,109 | 179 | |
| | February | 2,809 | 325 | 246 | 11 | 17 | 3,373 | 173 | |
| | March | 2,484 | 147 | 264 | 9 | (^a) | 2,904 | 164 | |
| | April | 2,418 | 116 | -9 | 10 | 3 | 2,532 | 165 | |
| | May | 2,454 | 179 | -232 | 10 | (^a) | 2,411 | 172 | |
| | June | 2,501 | 225 | -270 | 9 | (^a) | 2,464 | 180 | |
| | July | 2,395 | 179 | -204 | 10 | 2 | 2,378 | 186 | |
| | August | 2,656 | 174 | -450 | 8 | (^a) | 2,388 | 200 | |
| | September | 2,610 | 129 | -235 | 10 | 1 | 2,513 | 207 | |
| | October | 2,485 | 119 | 197 | 9 | 5 | 2,803 | 201 | |
| | November | 2,716 | 124 | 36 | 11 | 6 | 2,880 | 200 | |
| | December | 2,856 | 95 | 277 | 11 | 26 | 3,212 | 192 | |
| | AVERAGE | | 2,613 | 173 | 38 | 10 | 5 | 2,829 | |
| | 1982 | January | 2,615 | 96 | 780 | 10 | 90 | 3,410 | 166 |
| February | | 2,447 | 130 | 689 | 11 | 90 | 3,187 | 147 | |
| March | | 2,294 | 48 | 612 | 10 | 84 | 2,881 | 128 | |
| April | | 2,357 | 59 | 631 | 13 | 64 | 2,996 | 109 | |
| May | | 2,618 | 74 | -184 | 10 | 75 | 2,444 | 114 | |
| June | | 2,731 | 100 | -335 | 10 | 55 | 2,450 | 125 | |
| July | | 2,734 | 124 | -761 | 11 | 24 | 2,084 | 148 | |
| August | | 2,526 | 79 | -346 | 10 | 40 | 2,228 | 159 | |
| September | | 2,658 | 59 | -77 | 12 | 139 | 2,514 | 161 | |
| October | | 2,837 | 97 | -290 | 8 | 66 | 2,586 | 170 | |
| November* | | R 2,863 | R 141 | R -514 | 8 | 24 | R 2,475 | R 186 | |
| December** | | 2,706 | 147 | 32 | NA | NA | 2,790 | 181 | |
| AVERAGE | | 2,616 | 96 | 15 | NA | NA | 2,667 | | |

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(^a) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

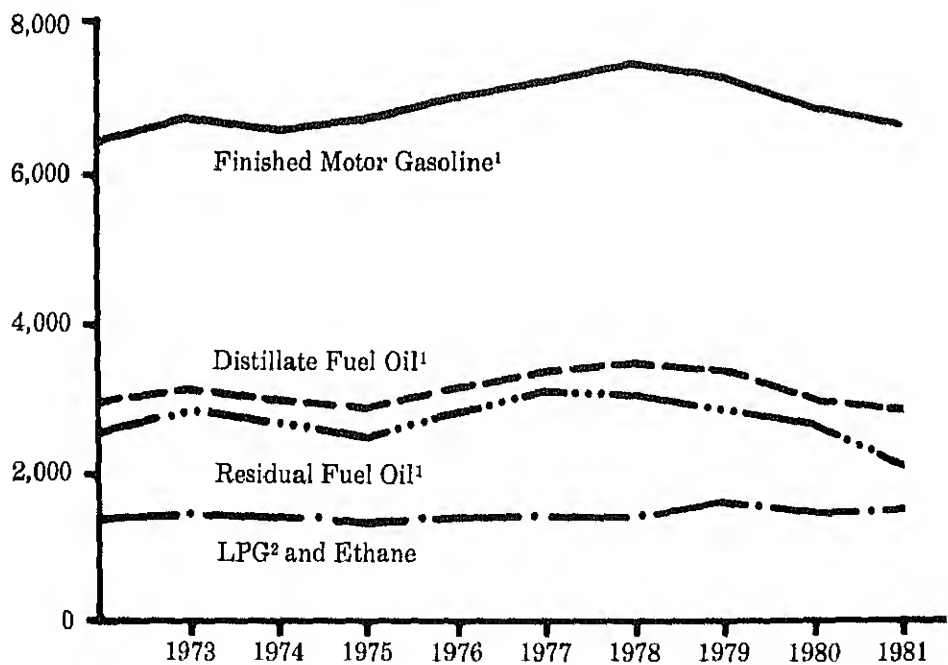
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

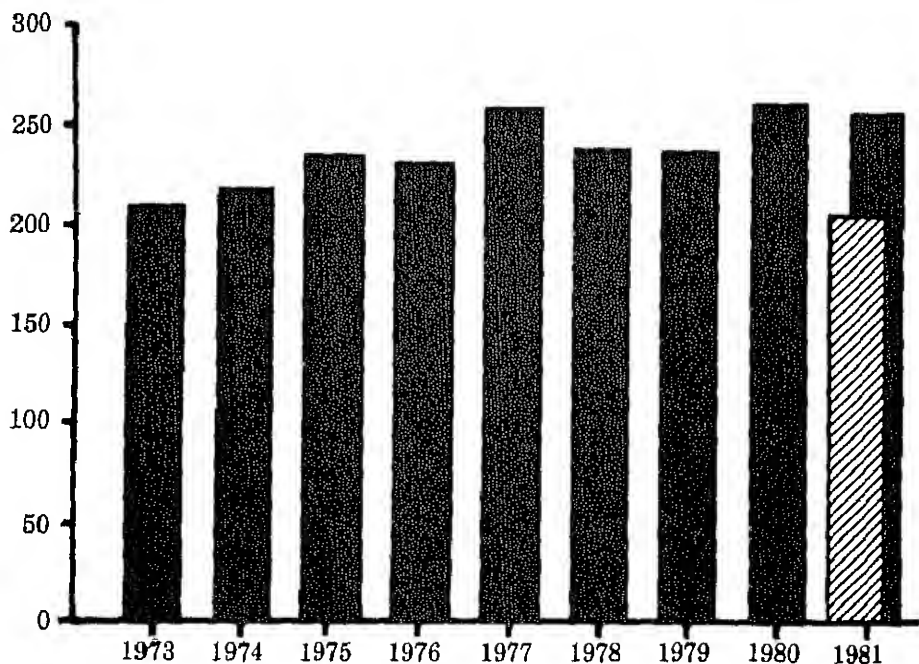
²Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline¹ Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

- Total
- ▨ Finished



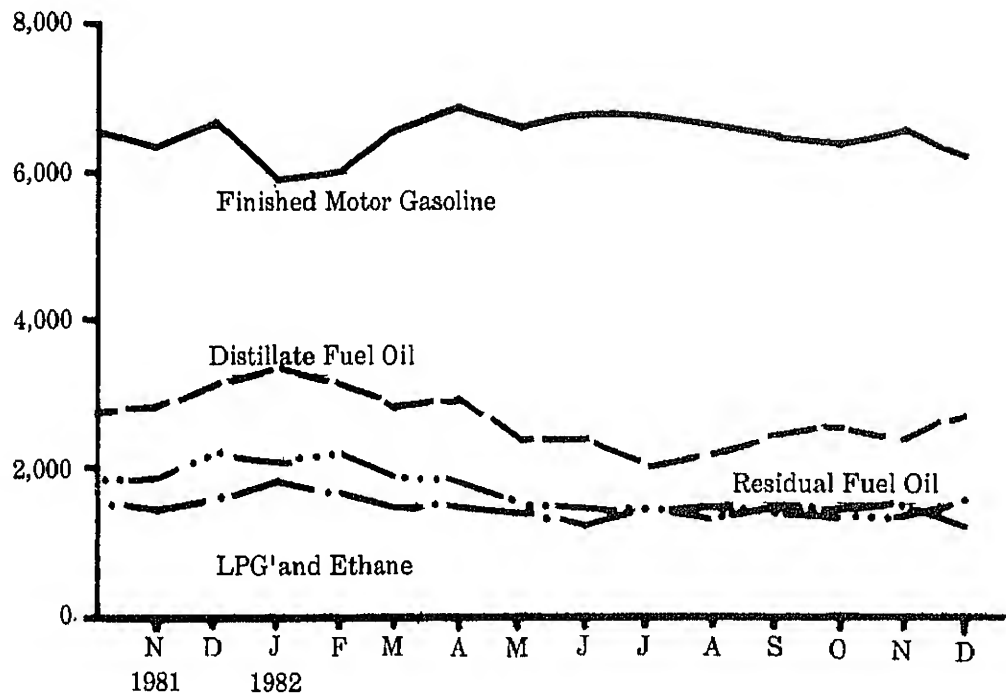
¹Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Products Supplied, Monthly (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."



Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

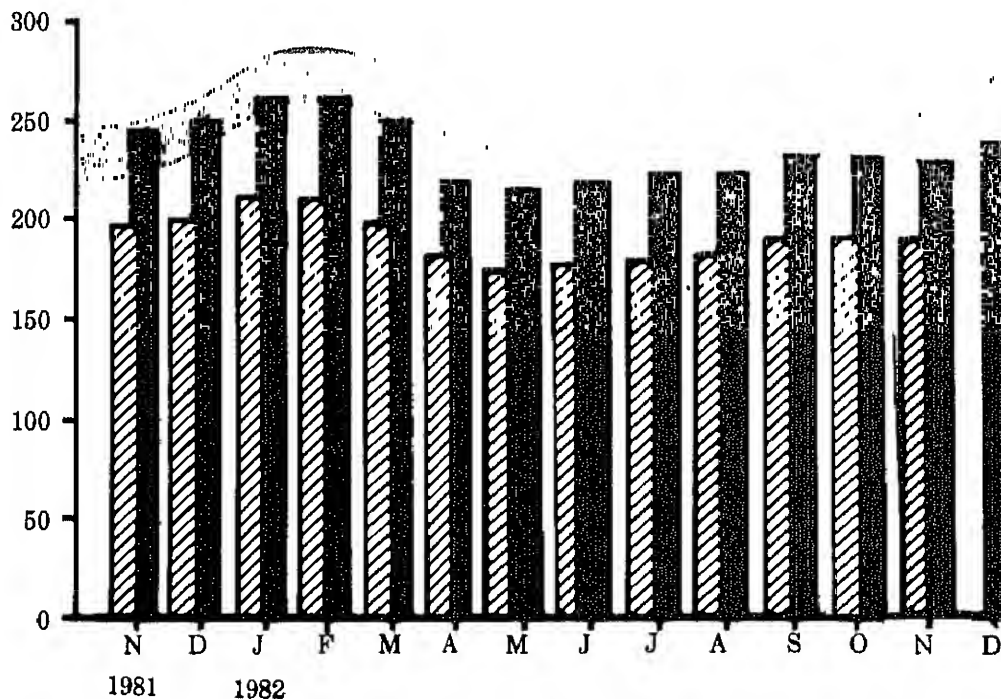
Legend

- Total Motor Gasoline¹
- ▨ Finished Motor Gasoline
- Average Stock Range²

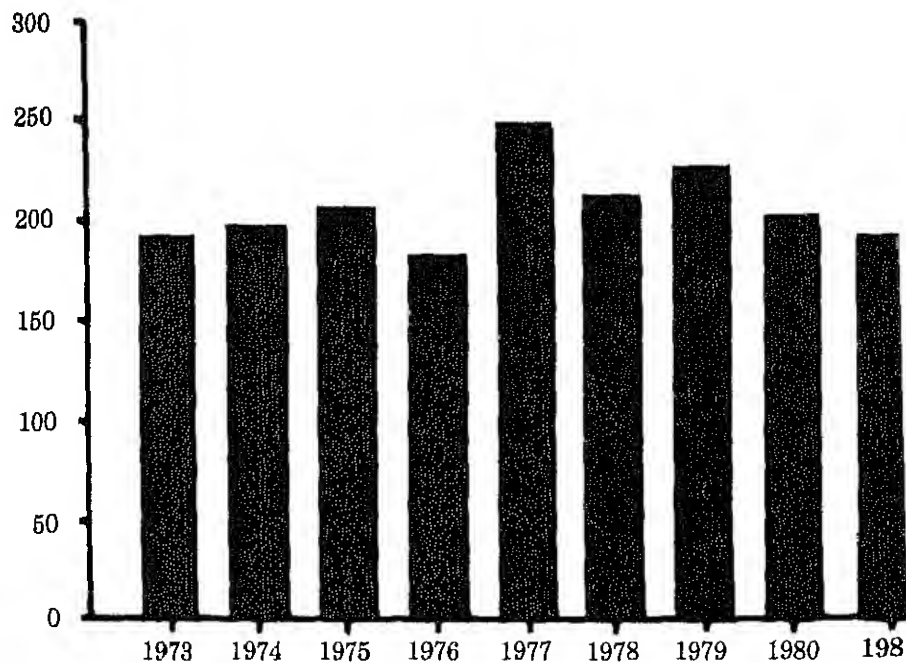
¹Includes finished motor gasoline ending components.

²Average stock range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data. See explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

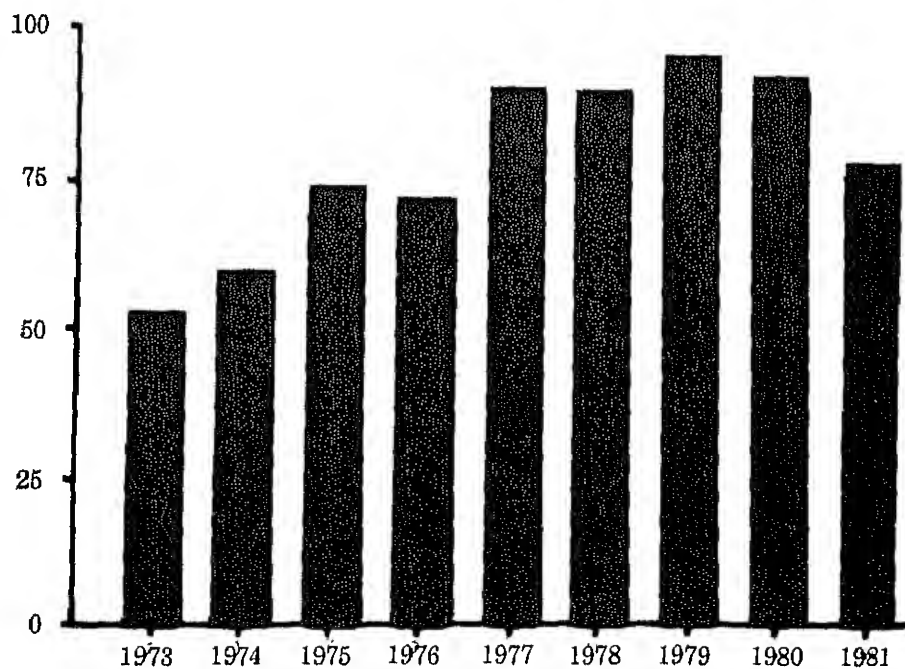


Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."


Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

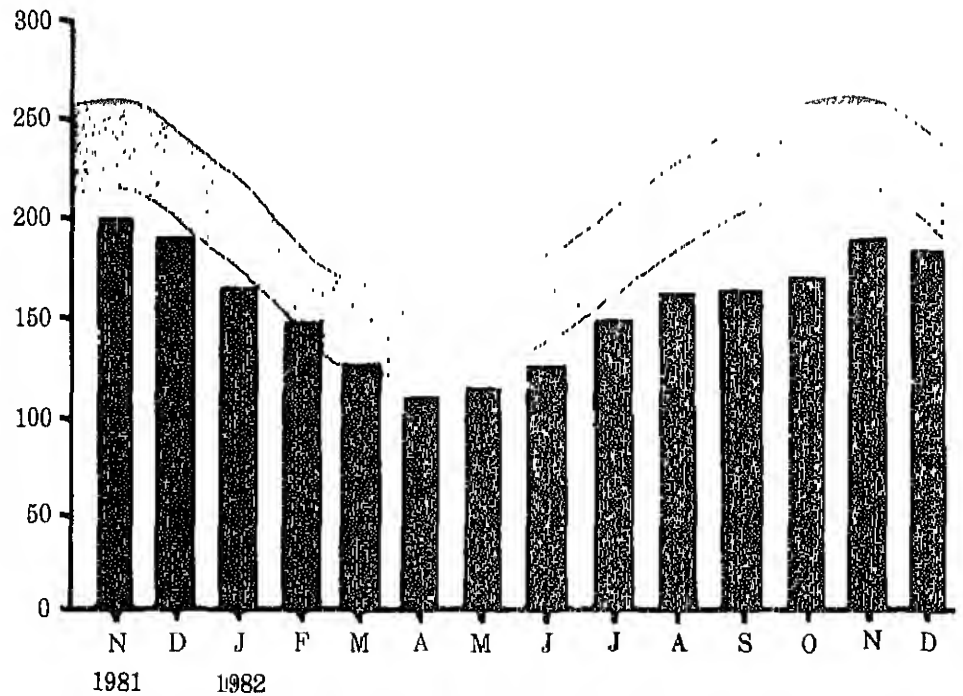


Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range¹



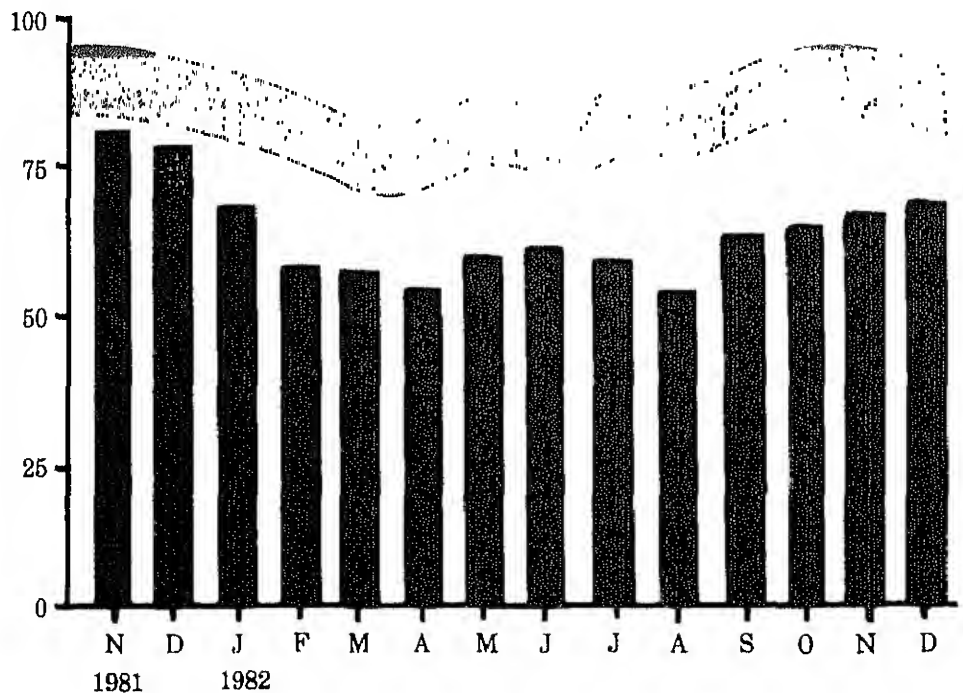
¹Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range¹



¹Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | | Disposition | | Ending Stocks ¹ |
|------|------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal ² | Crude Used Directly | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | Millions of Barrels |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 971 | 1,853 | 5 | 17 | 23 | 2,822 | 53 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 1,070 | 1,587 | -17 | 13 | 14 | 2,639 | 60 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 1,235 | 1,223 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 2,462 | 74 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 1,377 | 1,413 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 2,801 | 72 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 1,754 | 1,359 | -48 | 13 | 6 | 3,071 | 90 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 1,667 | 1,355 | -1 | 13 | 13 | 3,023 | 90 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 1,687 | 1,151 | -15 | 12 | 9 | 2,826 | 96 |
| 1980 | AVERAGE | 1,580 | 939 | 10 | 12 | 33 | 2,508 | 92 |
| 1981 | January | 1,612 | 1,015 | 302 | 32 | 65 | 2,896 | 82 |
| | February | 1,565 | 954 | 150 | 44 | 125 | 2,588 | 78 |
| | March | 1,424 | 699 | 100 | 48 | 145 | 2,126 | 75 |
| | April | 1,320 | 584 | 66 | 49 | 151 | 1,868 | 73 |
| | May | 1,223 | 741 | -170 | 49 | 25 | 1,817 | 78 |
| | June | 1,232 | 540 | 291 | 49 | 76 | 2,037 | 69 |
| | July | 1,174 | 830 | 2 | 48 | 82 | 1,971 | 69 |
| | August | 1,231 | 819 | -179 | 50 | 69 | 1,852 | 75 |
| | September | 1,292 | 841 | -176 | 51 | 126 | 1,882 | 80 |
| | October | 1,238 | 786 | 8 | 54 | 202 | 1,884 | 80 |
| | November | 1,227 | 880 | -49 | 53 | 203 | 1,909 | 81 |
| | December | 1,329 | 916 | 110 | 52 | 157 | 2,250 | 78 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,321 | 800 | 37 | 48 | 118 | 2,088 | |
| 1982 | January | 1,183 | 821 | 328 | 53 | 235 | 2,150 | 68 |
| | February | 1,136 | 928 | 358 | 53 | 213 | 2,261 | 58 |
| | March | 1,121 | 910 | 26 | 53 | 197 | 1,912 | 57 |
| | April | 1,162 | 762 | 124 | 52 | 234 | 1,867 | 54 |
| | May | 1,127 | 738 | -175 | 52 | 191 | 1,551 | 59 |
| | June | 1,077 | 643 | -49 | 50 | 217 | 1,504 | 61 |
| | July | 1,029 | 576 | 51 | 49 | 239 | 1,466 | 59 |
| | August | 1,007 | 519 | 200 | 47 | 235 | 1,538 | 53 |
| | September | 1,007 | 871 | -302 | 44 | 148 | 1,472 | 62 |
| | October | 954 | 758 | -56 | 43 | 234 | 1,466 | 64 |
| | November* | R 989 | R 843 | R -95 | 43 | 182 | R 1,597 | R 66 |
| | December** | 1,032 | 558 | -148 | NA | NA | 1,297 | 68 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,068 | 742 | 20 | NA | NA | 1,669 | |

¹ Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks ¹ |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Product Supplied | |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | Millions of Barrels |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 1,600 | 132 | -35 | 220 | 27 | 1,449 | 99 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 1,565 | 123 | -38 | 220 | 25 | 1,406 | 113 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 1,527 | 112 | -35 | 246 | 26 | 1,333 | 125 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 1,535 | 130 | 24 | 260 | 25 | 1,404 | 116 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 1,566 | 161 | -55 | 233 | 18 | 1,422 | 136 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 1,537 | 123 | 12 | 239 | 20 | 1,413 | 132 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 1,556 | 217 | 70 | 236 | 15 | 1,592 | 111 |
| 1980 | AVERAGE | 1,535 | 216 | -27 | 233 | 21 | 1,469 | 120 |
| 1981 | January | 1,617 | 306 | 363 | 352 | 21 | 1,913 | 117 |
| | February | 1,593 | 327 | 173 | 303 | 21 | 1,769 | 112 |
| | March | 1,551 | 260 | -4 | 257 | 20 | 1,530 | 112 |
| | April | 1,586 | 214 | -236 | 231 | 26 | 1,308 | 119 |
| | May | 1,587 | 189 | -258 | 220 | 19 | 1,279 | 127 |
| | June | 1,567 | 206 | -208 | 237 | 24 | 1,304 | 133 |
| | July | 1,507 | 213 | -258 | 215 | 17 | 1,229 | 141 |
| | August | 1,592 | 195 | -242 | 235 | 149 | 1,160 | 149 |
| | September | 1,622 | 199 | -75 | 287 | 21 | 1,438 | 151 |
| | October | 1,593 | 287 | 72 | 320 | 76 | 1,556 | 149 |
| | November | 1,571 | 280 | 86 | 383 | 58 | 1,495 | 146 |
| | December | 1,468 | 255 | 379 | 428 | 50 | 1,624 | 135 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,571 | 244 | -18 | 289 | 42 | 1,466 | |
| 1982 | January | 1,546 | 314 | 480 | 398 | 67 | 1,873 | 122 |
| | February | 1,476 | 291 | 310 | 327 | 51 | 1,699 | 114 |
| | March | 1,523 | 223 | 145 | 289 | 74 | 1,528 | 109 |
| | April | 1,566 | 188 | 107 | 257 | 77 | 1,527 | 106 |
| | May | 1,583 | 186 | -61 | 235 | 43 | 1,431 | 108 |
| | June | 1,571 | 192 | -109 | 262 | 106 | 1,286 | 111 |
| | July | 1,556 | 227 | -5 | 253 | 37 | 1,487 | 111 |
| | August | 1,591 | 125 | -44 | 254 | 61 | 1,357 | 112 |
| | September | 1,606 | 247 | 33 | 273 | 85 | 1,528 | 111 |
| | October | 1,582 | 194 | 92 | 306 | 81 | 1,481 | 109 |
| | November* | 1,603 | 267 | 172 | 370 | 37 | 1,634 | 103 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,564 | 222 | 101 | 293 | 65 | 1,529 | |

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

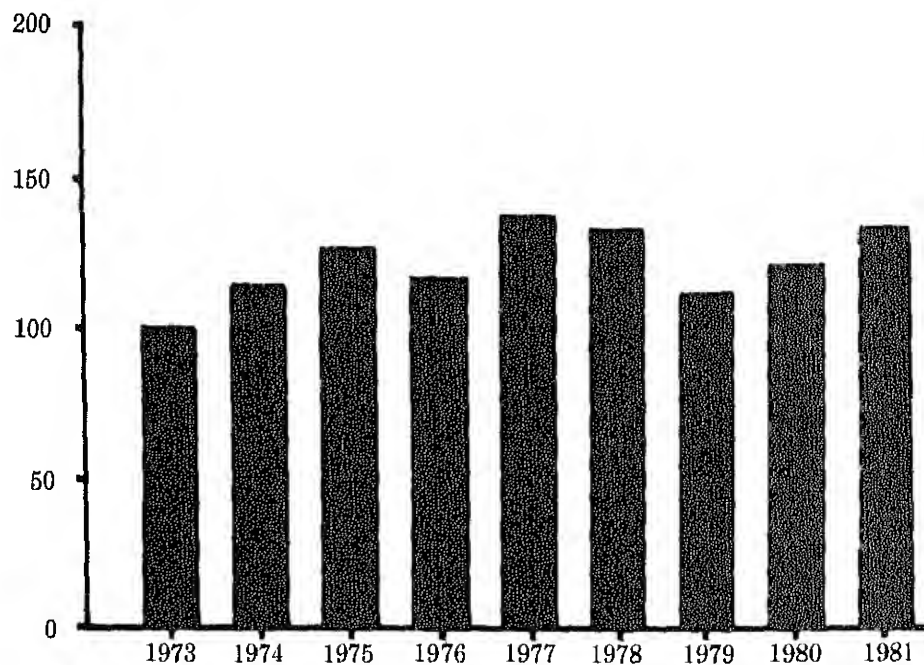
* See Explanatory Note 5.5.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

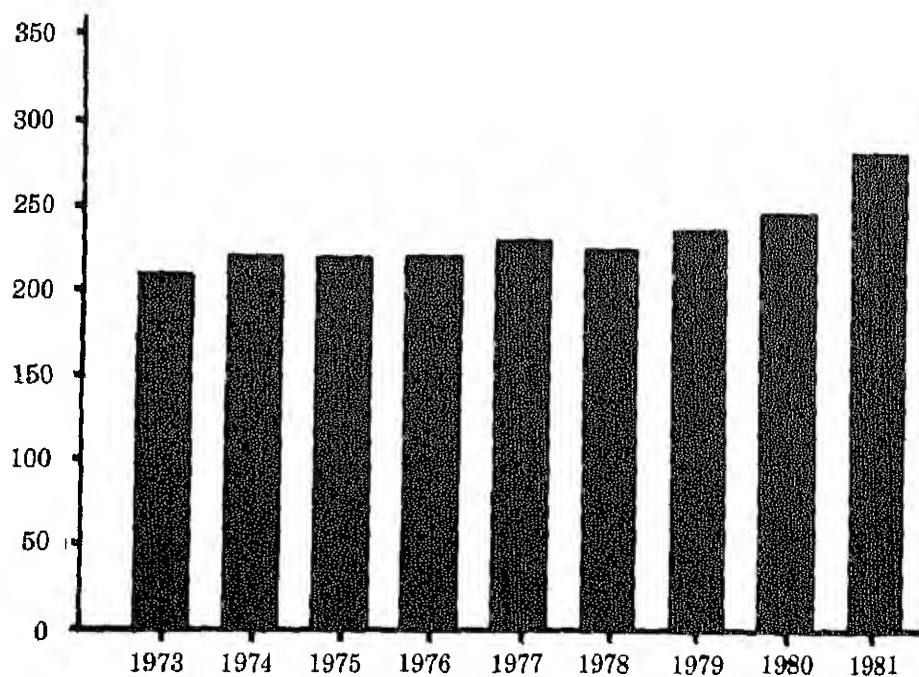
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products¹ Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



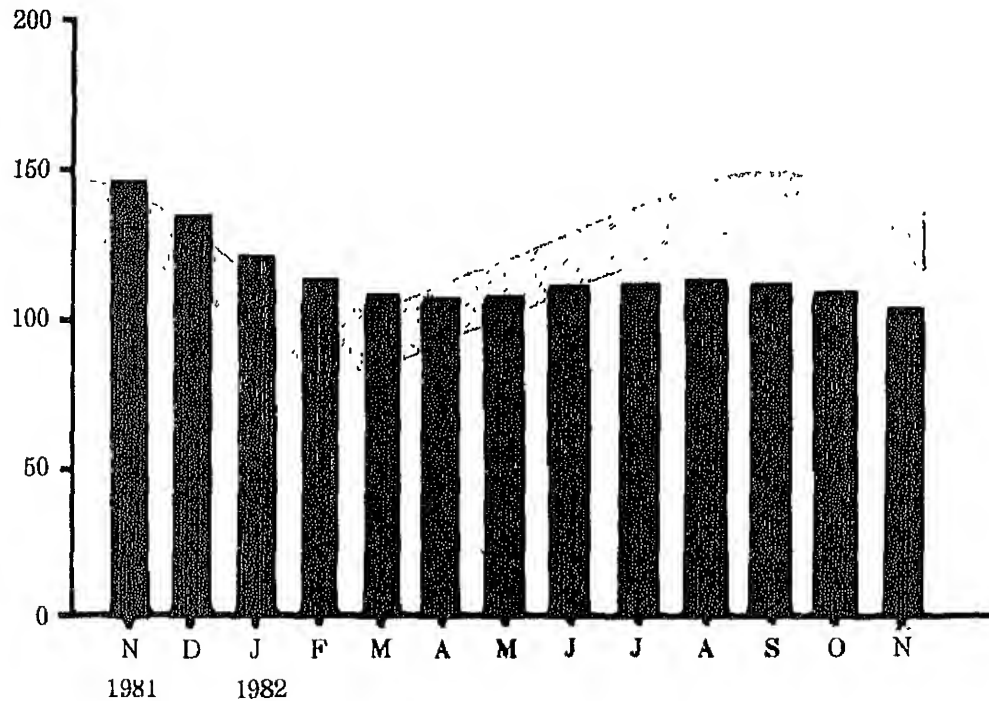
¹Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

□ Average Stock Range¹



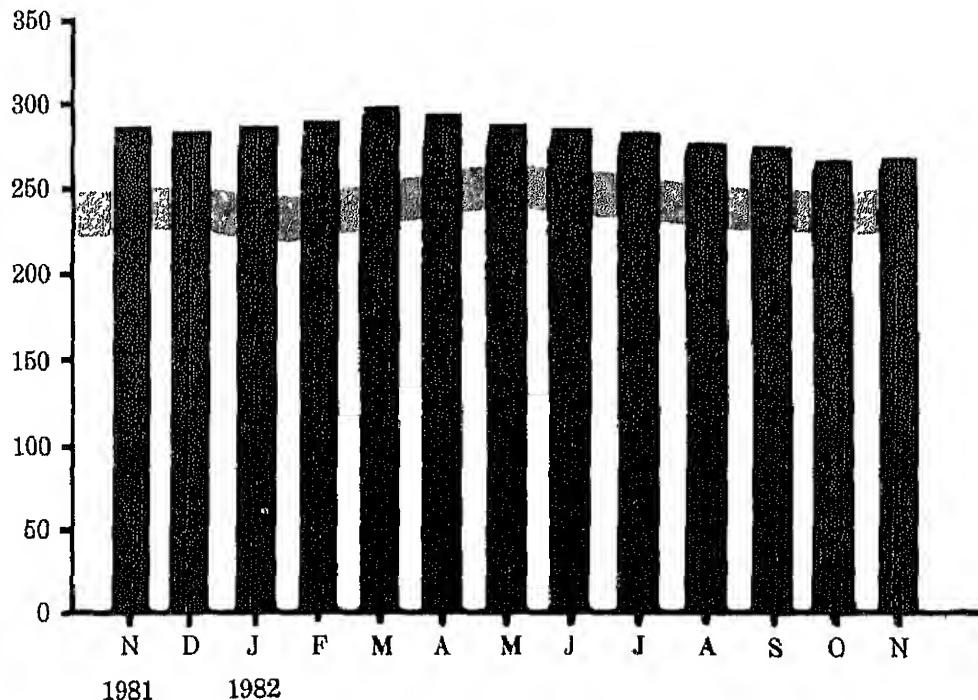
¹Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products¹ Endings Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

□ Average Stock Range²



¹Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt.

²Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks ² |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal ³ | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | Millions of Barrels |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 3,693 | 502 | -9 | 750 | 166 | 3,270 | 208 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 3,558 | 432 | -28 | 665 | 174 | 3,123 | 218 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 3,424 | 277 | -2 | 537 | 160 | 3,002 | 219 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 3,643 | 206 | -5 | 524 | 175 | 3,145 | 220 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 3,912 | 205 | -27 | 514 | 165 | 3,410 | 230 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 4,046 | 166 | 14 | 492 | 167 | 3,568 | 225 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 4,153 | 195 | -37 | 352 | 209 | 3,749 | 238 |
| 1980 | AVERAGE | 3,956 | 210 | -23 | 311 | 198 | 3,634 | 247 |
| 1981 | January | 3,821 | 162 | 80 | 851 | 132 | 3,081 | 296 |
| | February | 3,723 | 182 | -200 | 538 | 208 | 2,958 | 302 |
| | March | 3,722 | 230 | -55 | 642 | 210 | 3,043 | 304 |
| | April | 3,711 | 230 | 24 | 733 | 192 | 3,040 | 303 |
| | May | 3,892 | 229 | -58 | 594 | 238 | 3,231 | 305 |
| | June | 3,925 | 218 | -29 | 656 | 197 | 3,261 | 306 |
| | July | 3,852 | 149 | 284 | 791 | 212 | 3,282 | 297 |
| | August | 3,876 | 276 | -33 | 676 | 219 | 3,225 | 298 |
| | September | 3,718 | 285 | 215 | 883 | 176 | 3,159 | 291 |
| | October | 3,503 | 241 | 193 | 710 | 227 | 3,000 | 285 |
| | November | 3,579 | 262 | 33 | 784 | 154 | 2,935 | 284 |
| | December | 3,543 | 243 | 71 | 805 | 223 | 2,829 | 282 |
| | AVERAGE | 3,739 | 226 | 46 | 723 | 199 | 3,088 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | January | 3,181 | 240 | -102 | 602 | 180 | 2,536 | 284 |
| | February | 3,364 | 260 | -116 | 646 | 138 | 2,724 | 287 |
| | March | 3,485 | 241 | -204 | 734 | 161 | 2,627 | 294 |
| | April | 3,394 | 287 | 91 | 801 | 204 | 2,767 | 291 |
| | May | 3,296 | 309 | 198 | 823 | 210 | 2,769 | 285 |
| | June | 3,481 | 315 | 115 | 815 | 216 | 2,879 | 281 |
| | July | 3,578 | 391 | 15 | 862 | 187 | 2,935 | 281 |
| | August | 3,519 | 329 | 256 | 841 | 202 | 3,060 | 273 |
| | September | 3,442 | 365 | 74 | 767 | 213 | 2,901 | 271 |
| | October | 3,472 | 367 | 223 | 901 | 266 | 2,896 | 264 |
| | November* | 3,464 | 406 | -12 | 824 | 269 | 2,766 | 264 |
| | AVERAGE | 3,425 | 319 | 50 | 784 | 205 | 2,806 | |

¹ Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

² Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.6.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage. Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

| | Algeria | Libya | Saudi Arabia | United Arab Emirates | Indonesia | Iran | Nigeria | Venezuela | Other OPEC ¹ | Total OPEC | Total Arab OPEC ² |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 136 | 164 | 486 | 71 | 213 | 223 | 459 | 1,135 | 106 | 2,993 | 915 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 190 | 4 | 461 | 74 | 300 | 469 | 713 | 979 | 88 | 3,280 | 752 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 282 | 232 | 715 | 117 | 390 | 280 | 762 | 702 | 122 | 3,601 | 1,383 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 432 | 453 | 1,230 | 254 | 539 | 298 | 1,025 | 700 | 134 | 5,066 | 2,424 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 559 | 723 | 1,380 | 335 | 541 | 535 | 1,143 | 690 | 287 | 6,193 | 3,185 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 649 | 654 | 1,144 | 385 | 573 | 555 | 919 | 645 | 226 | 5,751 | 2,963 |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 636 | 658 | 1,356 | 281 | 420 | 304 | 1,080 | 690 | 212 | 5,637 | 3,056 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 488 | 554 | 1,261 | 172 | 348 | 9 | 857 | 481 | 130 | 4,300 | 2,551 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 341 | 500 | 1,284 | 93 | 424 | 0 | 908 | 549 | 27 | 4,127 | 2,219 |
| February | 361 | 468 | 1,122 | 93 | 406 | 0 | 866 | 463 | 92 | 3,891 | 2,064 |
| March | 352 | 485 | 1,027 | 47 | 328 | 0 | 771 | 360 | 54 | 3,425 | 1,912 |
| April | 263 | 485 | 1,034 | 68 | 307 | 0 | 812 | 237 | 39 | 3,245 | 1,867 |
| May | 393 | 443 | 933 | 17 | 297 | 0 | 664 | 331 | 124 | 3,203 | 1,796 |
| June | 356 | 380 | 865 | 60 | 367 | 0 | 528 | 248 | 118 | 2,922 | 1,703 |
| July | 333 | 251 | 1,073 | 80 | 340 | 0 | 651 | 466 | 38 | 3,233 | 1,757 |
| August | 348 | 274 | 1,082 | 61 | 377 | 0 | 321 | 523 | 84 | 3,070 | 1,765 |
| September | 336 | 154 | 1,477 | 96 | 371 | 0 | 323 | 359 | 149 | 3,284 | 2,063 |
| October | 242 | 147 | 1,342 | 90 | 427 | 0 | 412 | 389 | 172 | 3,220 | 1,820 |
| November | 210 | 132 | 1,270 | 112 | 353 | 0 | 517 | 535 | 56 | 3,184 | 1,724 |
| December | 176 | 122 | 1,045 | 158 | 400 | 0 | 684 | 411 | 132 | 3,129 | 1,502 |
| AVERAGE | 311 | 319 | 1,129 | 81 | 366 | 0 | 620 | 406 | 90 | 3,323 | 1,848 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 254 | 161 | 877 | 87 | 273 | 0 | 662 | 376 | 128 | 2,818 | 1,378 |
| February | 139 | 92 | 692 | 79 | 236 | 0 | 579 | 347 | 102 | 2,267 | 1,044 |
| March | 91 | 37 | 555 | 155 | 200 | 0 | 503 | 399 | 91 | 2,032 | 860 |
| April | 85 | 0 | 479 | 122 | 215 | 0 | 427 | 411 | 79 | 1,818 | 707 |
| May | 179 | 0 | 601 | 116 | 236 | 0 | 211 | 414 | 54 | 1,811 | 897 |
| June | 93 | 0 | 593 | 94 | 215 | 72 | 537 | 361 | 110 | 2,075 | 799 |
| July | 122 | 0 | 644 | 123 | 327 | 69 | 910 | 349 | 95 | 2,640 | 927 |
| August | 170 | 0 | 489 | 133 | 272 | 27 | 542 | 288 | 134 | 2,057 | 807 |
| September | 162 | 0 | 432 | 57 | 191 | 21 | 479 | 514 | 52 | 1,907 | 659 |
| October | 249 | 7 | 494 | 61 | 227 | 108 | 291 | 496 | 86 | 2,029 | 810 |
| November | 247 | 13 | 489 | 47 | 283 | 34 | 480 | 539 | 115 | 2,246 | 795 |
| AVERAGE | 163 | 28 | 577 | 98 | 243 | 30 | 511 | 409 | 96 | 2,155 | 880 |

¹ Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

² Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

| | Bahamas | Canada | Mexico | Netherlands Antilles | Trinidad and Tobago | United Kingdom | Puerto Rico ¹ | Virgin Islands ¹ | Other ² | Total |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 174 | 1,325 | 16 | 585 | 255 | 15 | 99 | 329 | 465 | 3,283 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 164 | 1,070 | 8 | 511 | 251 | 8 | 90 | 391 | 340 | 2,832 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 152 | 846 | 71 | 332 | 242 | 14 | 90 | 406 | 300 | 2,454 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 118 | 599 | 87 | 275 | 274 | 31 | 88 | 422 | 353 | 2,247 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 171 | 517 | 179 | 211 | 289 | 126 | 106 | 466 | 550 | 2,614 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 160 | 467 | 318 | 229 | 253 | 180 | 94 | 429 | 484 | 2,613 |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 147 | 538 | 439 | 231 | 190 | 202 | 92 | 431 | 548 | 2,819 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 78 | 455 | 533 | 225 | 176 | 176 | 88 | 388 | 491 | 2,609 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 39 | 543 | 401 | 198 | 150 | 233 | 89 | 494 | 552 | 2,701 |
| February | 84 | 546 | 437 | 227 | 163 | 271 | 46 | 481 | 626 | 2,881 |
| March | 74 | 472 | 488 | 227 | 93 | 263 | 45 | 370 | 571 | 2,603 |
| April | 68 | 412 | 418 | 198 | 139 | 402 | 40 | 365 | 380 | 2,423 |
| May | 122 | 365 | 522 | 213 | 105 | 368 | 58 | 344 | 474 | 2,573 |
| June | 51 | 353 | 538 | 196 | 124 | 397 | 67 | 262 | 525 | 2,513 |
| July | 77 | 382 | 384 | 212 | 178 | 553 | 50 | 208 | 541 | 2,583 |
| August | 69 | 378 | 489 | 255 | 123 | 592 | 68 | 184 | 539 | 2,698 |
| September | 111 | 423 | 708 | 163 | 169 | 528 | 72 | 265 | 661 | 3,100 |
| October | 63 | 449 | 669 | 161 | 121 | 351 | 60 | 303 | 582 | 2,739 |
| November | 63 | 547 | 628 | 168 | 108 | 253 | 76 | 294 | 421 | 2,557 |
| December | 70 | 501 | 587 | 148 | 125 | 280 | 73 | 367 | 583 | 2,714 |
| AVERAGE | 74 | 447 | 522 | 197 | 133 | 375 | 62 | 327 | 534 | 2,672 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 28 | 509 | 426 | 179 | 106 | 346 | 62 | 334 | 425 | 2,415 |
| February | 50 | 533 | 489 | 221 | 120 | 132 | 38 | 354 | 487 | 2,424 |
| March | 43 | 435 | 503 | 189 | 118 | 293 | 62 | 307 | 479 | 2,429 |
| April | 67 | 357 | 467 | 180 | 166 | 247 | 36 | 266 | 682 | 2,468 |
| May | 76 | 416 | 767 | 152 | 95 | 516 | 47 | 302 | 603 | 2,974 |
| June | 32 | 462 | 797 | 141 | 129 | 539 | 58 | 322 | 673 | 3,153 |
| July | 30 | 527 | 783 | 158 | 111 | 433 | 38 | 369 | 674 | 3,122 |
| August | 68 | 435 | 854 | 145 | 106 | 520 | 24 | 320 | 627 | 3,099 |
| September | 92 | 484 | 897 | 195 | 89 | 631 | 51 | 270 | 744 | 3,453 |
| October | 45 | 456 | 682 | 148 | 109 | 686 | 52 | 262 | 783 | 3,202 |
| November | 48 | 547 | 860 | 203 | 90 | 623 | 81 | 334 | 694 | 3,480 |
| AVERAGE | 53 | 469 | 685 | 173 | 113 | 452 | 50 | 313 | 625 | 2,931 |

¹ U.S. Possessions.

² Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Sources

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," Mineral Industry Surveys.
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report," (unleaded gasoline category).
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," "Energy Data Reports.
- January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
- January 1982 through November 1982: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).
- December 1982: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). See Explanatory Note 2.2).
- January 1982 through December 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

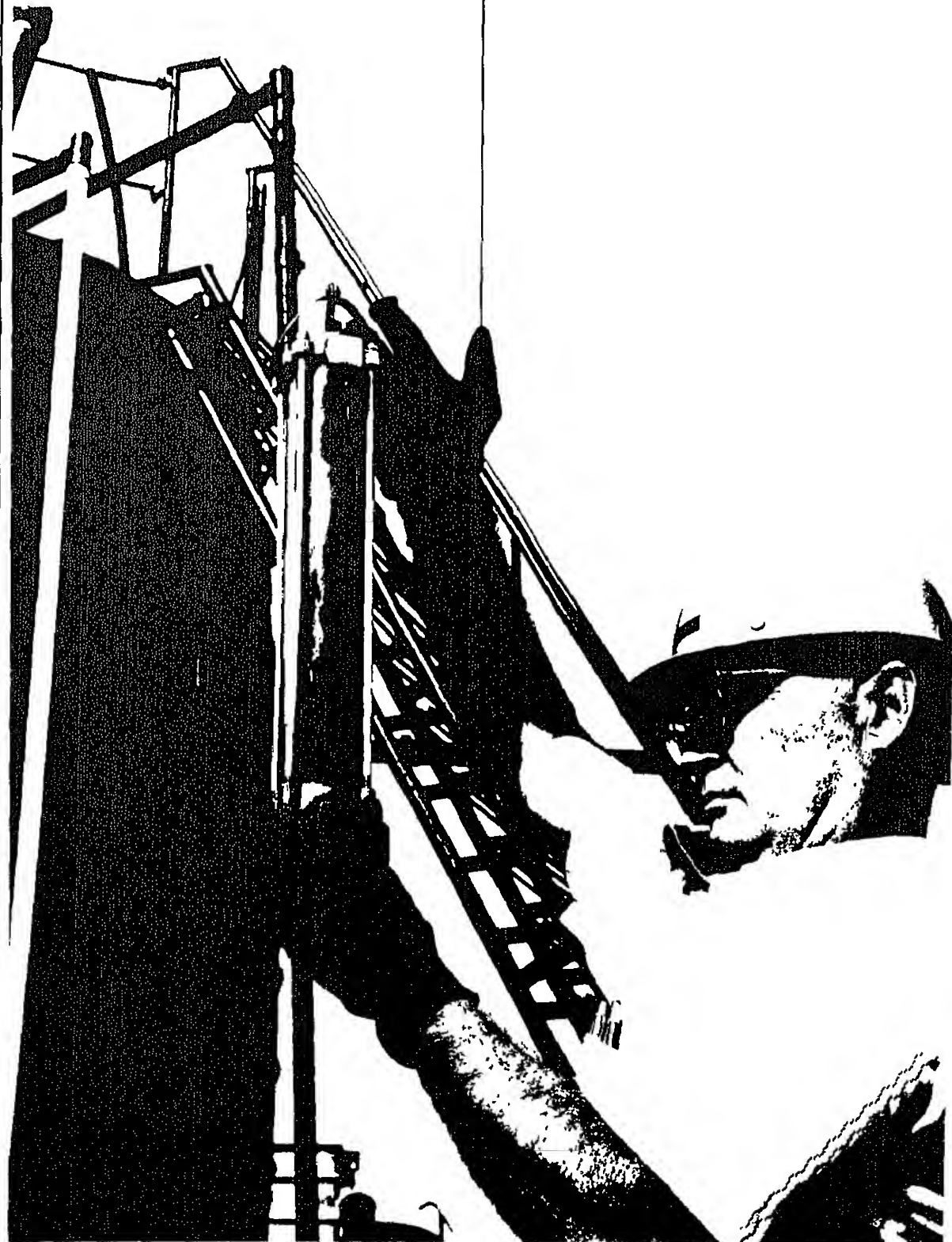


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, November 1982

| | Current Month | | Year-to-Date | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Thousand Barrels | Thousand Barrels per Day | Thousand Barrels | Thousand Barrels per Day |
| Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) | | | | |
| Field Production | | | | |
| (1) Alaska | E 49,995 | 1,667 | E 567,215 | 1,688 |
| (2) Lower 48 States .. | E 210,715 | 7,024 | E 2,329,297 | 6,974 |
| (3) Total U.S. | E 260,710 | 8,690 | E 2,896,512 | 8,672 |
| Net Imports | | | | |
| (4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR) ... | 110,480 | 3,683 | 1,115,082 | 3,339 |
| (5) SPR Imports | 5,387 | 180 | 56,362 | 169 |
| (6) Exports | 7,859 | 262 | 80,309 | 240 |
| (7) Imports (Net Including SPR) | 108,018 | 3,601 | 1,091,135 | 3,267 |
| Other Sources | | | | |
| (8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | -5,371 | -179 | -59,622 | -179 |
| (9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | -5,325 | -177 | 7,437 | 22 |
| (10) Used Directly and Losses | -1,560 | -52 | -20,807 | -62 |
| (11) Unaccounted for 1 | -4,239 | -141 | 26,823 | 80 |
| (12) Total Other Sources | -16,495 | -550 | -46,169 | -138 |
| (13) Crude Input to Refineries | 352,232 | 11,741 | 3,941,478 | 11,801 |
| (13) = (3) + (7) + (12) | | | | |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) | | | | |
| (14) Field Production | 49,017 | 1,634 | 516,391 | 1,546 |
| (15) Imports 2 | 1,179 | 39 | 7,523 | 23 |
| (16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2 | -995 | -33 | 3,134 | 9 |
| (17) Total NGPL Supply | 49,200 | 1,640 | 527,048 | 1,576 |
| Other Liquids | | | | |
| Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total | | | | |
| (18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | 3,242 | 108 | 8,857 | 27 |
| (19) Imports | 6,730 | 224 | 56,271 | 168 |
| (20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production) | 1,595 | 53 | 17,681 | 53 |
| (21) Refinery Processing Gain 1 | 17,122 | 571 | 174,092 | 521 |
| (22) Crude Used Directly | 1,513 | 50 | 19,788 | 59 |
| (23) Total Other Liquids | 30,202 | 1,007 | 276,699 | 828 |
| (23) = (18) through (22) | | | | |
| (24) Total Production of Products 3 | 431,634 | 14,388 | 4,745,225 | 14,207 |
| (24) = (13) + (17) + (23) | | | | |
| Net Imports of Refined Products 3 | | | | |
| (25) Imports (Gross) | 48,000 | 1,600 | 483,519 | 1,388 |
| (26) Exports | 15,723 | 524 | 180,548 | 571 |
| (27) Imports (Net) | 32,277 | 1,076 | 272,971 | 817 |
| (28) Total New Supply of Products | 463,911 | 15,464 | 5,018,196 | 15,025 |
| (28) = (24) + (27) | | | | |
| (29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3 | -12,969 | -432 | 68,887 | 206 |
| (30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use | 450,942 | 15,031 | 5,086,883 | 15,230 |
| (30) = (28) + (29) | | | | |
| (31) Finished Motor Gasoline | 196,783 | 6,559 | 2,183,254 | 6,537 |
| (32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 6,348 | 212 | 69,192 | 207 |
| (33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 25,076 | 836 | 266,448 | 798 |
| (34) Kerosene | 4,198 | 140 | 40,985 | 123 |
| (35) Distillate Fuel Oil | 74,248 | 2,475 | 888,301 | 2,660 |
| (36) Residual Fuel Oil | 47,913 | 1,597 | 568,697 | 1,703 |
| (37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 49,028 | 1,634 | 508,341 | 1,522 |
| (38) Other | 54,373 | 1,812 | 668,461 | 2,001 |
| (39) Total Reclassified 1 | -7,023 | -234 | -106,792 | -320 |
| (40) Total Product Supplied | 450,942 | 15,031 | 5,086,885 | 15,230 |
| (40) = (31) through (39) | | | | |
| Ending Stocks, All Oils | | | | |
| (41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR) | 356,027 | — | 356,027 | — |
| (42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) | 289,983 | — | 289,983 | — |
| (43) Unfinished Oils | 111,679 | — | 111,679 | — |
| (44) Gasoline Blending Components | 41,243 | — | 41,243 | — |
| (45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream | 12,385 | — | 12,385 | — |
| (46) Finished Refined Products 3 | 643,658 | — | 643,658 | — |
| (47) Total Stocks | 1,455,155 | — | 1,455,155 | — |

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.

E = Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | | Products Supplied |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 260,710 | 0 | 115,876 | -10,696 | -4,240 | -1,560 | 352,232 | 7,859 | 0 | 645,990 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 48,710 | 7,774 | 9,180 | 4,161 | 0 | 0 | 17,212 | 1,115 | 51,498 | 115,852 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 6,530 | 0 | 978 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 5,111 | 0 | 2,444 | 6,326 |
| Unfractionated Steam | 936 | 0 | 0 | -912 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 4,414 |
| Plant Condensate | 940 | 0 | 201 | -131 | 0 | 0 | 1,008 | 0 | 2 | 1,645 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 40,305 | 7,774 | 8,001 | 5,156 | 0 | 0 | 11,093 | 1,115 | 49,028 | 103,467 |
| Ethane | 8,703 | 47 | 1,256 | -246 | 0 | 0 | 34 | (9) | 9,725 | 5,406 |
| Propane | 13,616 | 7,871 | 3,074 | 3,816 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 469 | 27,773 | 57,870 |
| Butane | 6,298 | -172 | 1,902 | 2,943 | 0 | 0 | 7,392 | 646 | 2,933 | 19,792 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 132 | 57 | 1,161 | -36 | 0 | 0 | 368 | 0 | 947 | 1,395 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 8,373 | 0 | 609 | -1,302 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,680 | 9,654 |
| Isobutane | 3,183 | -29 | 0 | -19 | 0 | 0 | 3,165 | 0 | -30 | 9,350 |
| Other Liquids | 1,595 | 0 | 6,730 | 3,242 | 0 | 0 | 18,590 | 0 | -7,023 | 152,922 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 1,595 | 0 | 0 | -20 | 0 | 0 | 1,575 | 0 | 0 | 211 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 4,907 | 1,659 | 0 | 0 | 12,040 | 0 | -5,474 | 111,679 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 1,823 | 1,577 | 0 | 0 | 5,027 | 0 | -1,627 | 40,681 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | -52 | 0 | 78 | 351 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 306 | 397,382 | 39,999 | -18,126 | 0 | 1,513 | 0 | 14,608 | 406,467 | 540,391 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 71 | 188,128 | 6,194 | 2,733 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 343 | 196,783 | 189,362 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 68 | 90,855 | 3,694 | -934 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 343 | 93,340 | 95,678 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 3 | 97,185 | 2,500 | 3,668 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103,356 | 93,633 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 88 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 51 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 55 | 670 | (5) | -308 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 417 | 2,520 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 5,993 | 0 | 355 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5) | 6,348 | 6,035 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 24,496 | 861 | -12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 269 | 25,076 | 34,508 |
| Kerosene | 2 | 4,308 | 1,011 | -1,125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4,196 | 11,345 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2 | 85,903 | 4,229 | -15,405 | 0 | 234 | 0 | 715 | 74,248 | 185,592 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 29,668 | 25,297 | -2,857 | 0 | 1,279 | 0 | 5,475 | 47,913 | 66,431 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 4,567 | 558 | -190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 4,864 | 2,000 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 6,748 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 522 | 6,238 | 2,194 |
| Special Naphthas | 60 | 1,266 | 828 | 341 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 2,454 | 3,460 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 4,450 | 751 | -4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 395 | 4,803 | 12,648 |
| Waxes | 0 | 446 | 78 | -10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 496 | 754 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 12,714 | 0 | -851 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,716 | 5,147 | 6,693 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 9,705 | 192 | -964 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8,925 | 14,091 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 24 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 54 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 15,852 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,852 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 116 | 2,444 | 1 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 2,685 | 2,704 |
| Total | 311,322 | 405,156 | 171,786 | -21,419 | -4,240 | -47 | 388,034 | 23,582 | 450,942 | 1,455,155 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(5) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Field Production | Refinery Production | Supply | | | | Disposition | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | Ending Stocks |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 2,896,512 | 0 | 1,171,444 | -52,185 | 26,823 | -20,807 | 3,941,478 | 80,309 | 0 | 645,990 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 511,544 | 90,654 | 81,827 | 34,318 | 0 | 0 | 170,131 | 21,857 | 526,356 | 115,852 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 68,208 | 0 | 5,814 | 3,067 | 0 | 0 | 59,413 | 0 | 17,676 | 6,326 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 154 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 284 | 4,414 |
| Plant Condensate | 11,348 | 0 | 1,710 | -71 | 0 | 0 | 12,932 | 0 | 56 | 1,645 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 431,833 | 90,654 | 74,304 | 31,184 | 0 | 0 | 97,778 | 21,857 | 508,341 | 103,467 |
| Ethane | 92,112 | 1,418 | 15,682 | -491 | 0 | 0 | 1,344 | 1 | 107,375 | 5,406 |
| Propane | 153,989 | 84,299 | 21,320 | 17,688 | 0 | 0 | 1,326 | 10,392 | 265,578 | 57,870 |
| Butane | 73,378 | 3,510 | 19,366 | 7,482 | 0 | 0 | 57,139 | 11,484 | 35,113 | 19,792 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 1,376 | 1,413 | 8,065 | 357 | 0 | 0 | 1,844 | 0 | 9,366 | 1,395 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 74,160 | 0 | 9,871 | 6,780 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 90,765 | 9,654 |
| Isobutane | 36,819 | 14 | 0 | -612 | 0 | 0 | 36,079 | 0 | 142 | 9,350 |
| Other Liquids | 17,681 | 0 | 56,271 | 8,857 | 0 | 0 | 189,601 | 0 | -106,792 | 152,922 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 17,681 | 0 | 0 | -3 | 0 | 0 | 17,678 | 0 | 0 | 211 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 43,235 | -331 | 0 | 0 | 113,034 | 0 | -70,130 | 111,679 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 13,036 | 8,851 | 0 | 0 | 59,446 | 0 | -37,559 | 40,681 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 340 | 0 | 0 | -557 | 0 | 897 | 351 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 4,849 | 4,384,648 | 389,215 | 37,503 | 0 | 19,798 | 0 | 168,691 | 4,667,322 | 540,391 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 545 | 2,113,237 | 62,351 | 14,107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,987 | 2,183,254 | 189,362 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 523 | 1,003,052 | 39,689 | 12,407 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,987 | 1,048,684 | 95,678 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 23 | 1,109,101 | 22,662 | 1,692 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,133,478 | 93,633 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 1,084 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,092 | 51 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 662 | 7,836 | 2 | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,713 | 2,520 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 66,776 | 1,682 | 1,019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285 | 69,192 | 6,035 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 2 | 250,320 | 7,721 | -497 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,098 | 266,448 | 34,508 |
| Kerosene | 38 | 37,531 | 4,032 | -303 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 314 | 40,985 | 11,345 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 26 | 871,126 | 30,455 | 5,949 | 0 | 3,434 | 0 | 22,689 | 888,301 | 185,592 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 357,938 | 253,510 | 11,561 | 0 | 16,364 | 0 | 70,677 | 588,697 | 66,431 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed | 0 | 50,626 | 16,742 | 469 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,317 | 86,520 | 2,000 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock | 0 | 88,799 | 0 | -444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,568 | 81,787 | 2,194 |
| Special Naphthas | 843 | 17,190 | 6,635 | 504 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,727 | 23,445 | 3,460 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 48,012 | 3,302 | 1,656 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,573 | 47,397 | 12,648 |
| Waxes | 0 | 4,686 | 432 | -84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231 | 4,803 | 754 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 136,008 | 0 | -2,191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50,516 | 83,301 | 6,693 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 112,056 | 1,671 | 5,496 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285 | 118,938 | 14,091 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 601 | 2 | -28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 575 | 54 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 185,438 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185,438 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 2,733 | 26,468 | 677 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 424 | 29,529 | 2,704 |
| Total | 3,430,586 | 4,475,302 | 1,698,757 | 28,493 | 26,823 | -1,009 | 4,301,210 | 270,857 | 5,086,885 | 1,455,155 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

TABLE 7. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 8,690 | 0 | 3,863 | -357 | -141 | -52 | 11,741 | 262 | 0 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 1,624 | 259 | 306 | 139 | 0 | 0 | 574 | 37 | 1,717 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 218 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 81 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 31 | 0 | 0 | -30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Plant Condensate | 31 | 0 | 7 | -4 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | (s) |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 1,343 | 259 | 267 | 172 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 37 | 1,634 |
| Propane | 290 | 2 | 42 | -8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 324 |
| Butane | 454 | 262 | 102 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 926 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 210 | -6 | 63 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 246 | 22 | 98 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 4 | 2 | 39 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 32 |
| Isobutane | 279 | 0 | 20 | -43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 256 |
| | 106 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 0 | -1 |
| Other Liquids | 53 | 0 | 224 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 620 | 0 | -234 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 53 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 164 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 401 | 0 | -182 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 61 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0 | -54 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 3 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 10 | 13,246 | 1,333 | -604 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 487 | 13,549 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 2 | 6,271 | 206 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6,559 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 2 | 3,028 | 123 | -31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3,111 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | (s) | 3,239 | 83 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,445 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 3 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 2 | 22 | 0 | -10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 200 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 212 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 817 | 29 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 836 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 144 | 34 | -37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 140 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | (s) | 2,863 | 141 | -514 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 24 | 2,475 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 989 | 843 | -95 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 182 | 1,597 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use | 0 | 152 | 19 | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 162 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use | 0 | 225 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 208 |
| Special Naphthas | 2 | 42 | 28 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 82 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 148 | 25 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 160 |
| Waxes | 0 | 15 | 3 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 424 | 0 | -28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 224 | 172 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 323 | 6 | -32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 297 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 1 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 528 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 528 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 81 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 90 |
| | 4 | 81 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 10,377 | 13,505 | 5,726 | -714 | -141 | -2 | 12,934 | 786 | 15,031 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total annual refinery fuel oil.

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - November 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | 8,672 | 0 | 3,507 | -156 | 80 | -62 | 11,801 | 240 | 0 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 1,532 | 271 | 245 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 509 | 65 | 1,576 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 204 | 0 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 53 |
| Unfractionated Stream | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 1 |
| Plant Condensate | 34 | 0 | 5 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | (s) |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 1,293 | 271 | 222 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 293 | 65 | 1,522 |
| Ethane | 276 | 4 | 47 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | (s) | 321 |
| Propane | 461 | 252 | 64 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 31 | 795 |
| Butane | 220 | 11 | 58 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 171 | 34 | 105 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 4 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 28 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 222 | 0 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 272 |
| Isobutane | 110 | (s) | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 0 | (s) |
| Other Liquids | 53 | 0 | 168 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 568 | 0 | -320 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 53 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 129 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 338 | 0 | -210 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 39 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 0 | -112 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 3 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 15 | 13,128 | 1,165 | 112 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 505 | 13,974 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 2 | 6,327 | 187 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 6,537 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 2 | 3,003 | 119 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 3,140 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | (s) | 3,321 | 68 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,394 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 3 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 2 | 23 | (s) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 200 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 207 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | (s) | 779 | 23 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 798 |
| Kerosene | (s) | 112 | 12 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 123 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | (s) | 2,608 | 91 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 68 | 2,660 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 1,072 | 759 | 35 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 212 | 1,703 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 152 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 199 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 256 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 245 |
| Special Naphthas | 3 | 51 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 70 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 144 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 142 |
| Waxes | 0 | 14 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 407 | 0 | -7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 151 | 249 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 335 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 356 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 2 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 555 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 555 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 8 | 79 | 2 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 88 |
| Total | 10,271 | 13,399 | 5,086 | 85 | 80 | -3 | 12,878 | 811 | 15,230 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(S) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. P Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Supply Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------|---|--|---|---------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 2,651 | 0 | 32,039 | -397 | -917 | 0 | 2,059 | 35,435 | 0 | 0 | 18,724 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 928 | 1,165 | 729 | -17 | 0 | 0 | 2,681 | 220 | 40 | 5,225 | 5,443 |
| Ethane | 444 | 1,165 | 580 | -8 | 0 | 0 | 2,681 | 205 | 40 | 4,617 | 5,406 |
| Other Products ³ | 185 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 299 | 0 |
| | | | 149 | -9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 310 | 37 |
| Other Liquids | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 98 | 0 | 2,504 | -239 | 0 | 0 | 963 | 2,263 | 0 | 1,063 | 19,840 |
| Unfinished Oils | 98 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 1,763 | 182 | 0 | 0 | 963 | 3,293 | 0 | -385 | 14,835 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 741 | -429 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1,136 | 0 | 1,448 | 4,990 |
| | | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 44 | 38,848 | 34,629 | -21,334 | 0 | 0 | 84,969 | 0 | 191 | 136,964 | 212,831 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 44 | 16,591 | 4,976 | -2,201 | 0 | 0 | 45,148 | 0 | (s) | 64,557 | 61,166 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 44 | 7,120 | 2,740 | -1,203 | 0 | 0 | 20,211 | 0 | (s) | 28,911 | 28,780 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 9,471 | 2,236 | -993 | 0 | 0 | 24,937 | 0 | 0 | 35,651 | 32,379 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | -5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -5 | 7 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 12 | (s) | -190 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 516 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 452 | 0 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 543 | 0 | 0 | -20 | 370 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 579 | 861 | -540 | 0 | 0 | 10,442 | 0 | (s) | 1,152 | 10,074 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 332 | 1,011 | -1,311 | 0 | 0 | 1,223 | 0 | 0 | 11,342 | 10,074 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 10,248 | 3,731 | -12,963 | 0 | 0 | 22,789 | 0 | (s) | 1,254 | 5,764 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem | 0 | 4,050 | 22,780 | -3,595 | 0 | 0 | 2,859 | 0 | 1 | 23,805 | 88,691 |
| Feedstock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26,093 | 36,369 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 359 | 87 | -96 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 352 | 198 |
| Lubricants | 0 | -112 | 286 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 203 | 0 | 47 | 583 | 840 |
| Waxes | 0 | 622 | 717 | -216 | 0 | 0 | 330 | 0 | 5 | 1,346 | 3,313 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 96 | 52 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 107 | 158 | 175 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 1,187 | 0 | -248 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 936 | 1,174 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 2,321 | 125 | -341 | 0 | 0 | 390 | 0 | 4 | 2,491 | 3,768 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 1,663 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,663 | 0 |
| | | 448 | 1 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 822 | 0 | 17 | 1,251 | 413 |
| Total | 3,720 | 40,013 | 69,901 | -21,988 | -917 | 0 | 90,672 | 37,918 | 231 | 143,252 | 256,838 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

³ Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | Ending Stocks |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 31,299 | 0 | 18,872 | -3,583 | 32,374 | -9 | 1,574 | 79,320 | 1,207 | 0 | 77,744 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 9,401 | 2,022 | 5,056 | 851 | 0 | 0 | 4,244 | 5,584 | 8 | 15,982 | 31,450 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 8,003 | 2,005 | 3,801 | 2,602 | 0 | 0 | 3,009 | 4,217 | 8 | 15,195 | 25,335 |
| Ethane | 2,596 | 17 | 1,256 | -433 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,760 | 1,760 |
| Other Products ³ | -1,198 | 0 | 0 | -1,318 | 0 | 0 | 1,235 | 1,367 | 0 | -2,648 | 4,355 |
| Other Liquids | 148 | 0 | 583 | 793 | 0 | 0 | 749 | 2,844 | 0 | -571 | 28,321 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 148 | 0 | 0 | -38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 88 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 250 | 327 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 686 | 0 | -109 | 19,991 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 332 | 466 | 0 | 0 | 749 | 2,010 | 0 | -463 | 8,138 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 104 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 13 | 89,825 | 724 | 802 | 0 | 0 | 18,321 | 0 | 621 | 109,064 | 127,763 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 0 | 48,883 | 2 | 2,520 | 0 | 0 | 12,514 | 0 | 51 | 63,868 | 55,883 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 25,458 | 0 | 592 | 0 | 0 | 6,437 | 0 | 51 | 32,436 | 29,761 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 23,405 | 2 | 1,922 | 0 | 0 | 6,077 | 0 | 0 | 31,406 | 26,085 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 37 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 100 | 0 | -60 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 567 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 922 | 0 | -33 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 1,078 | 1,328 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 3,654 | 0 | -3 | 0 | 0 | 1,530 | 0 | 0 | 5,181 | 7,075 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 730 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 0 | (s) | 1,036 | 2,795 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 1 | 20,757 | (s) | -1,001 | 0 | 0 | 3,649 | 0 | (s) | 23,406 | 45,257 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 2,693 | 514 | 78 | 0 | 0 | -483 | 0 | 0 | 2,802 | 4,996 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro Feed | 0 | 1,370 | 99 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 35 | 1,531 | 261 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 398 | 92 | -39 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 1 | 556 | 662 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 764 | 6 | -83 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 12 | 995 | 1,926 |
| Waxes | 0 | 42 | 3 | -4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 41 | 68 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 3,014 | 0 | -245 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 522 | 2,247 | 2,033 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 3,243 | 9 | -540 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 1 | 2,819 | 4,771 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 20 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 3,115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,115 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 12 | 137 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | (s) | 225 | 122 |
| Total | 40,861 | 91,847 | 25,235 | -1,137 | 32,374 | -9 | 24,888 | 87,748 | 1,836 | 124,475 | 265,278 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

³ Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

E Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 2. P.A. District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Supply | | | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Unaccounted For Crude Oil | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 126,252 | 0 | 57,447 | -11,431 | -14 | 16,269 | 164,642 | 0 | 0 | 454,162 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 35,191 | 3,535 | 2,145 | 3,352 | 0 | -6,526 | 9,501 | 926 | 27,270 | 75,547 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 21,689 | 3,515 | 1,167 | 2,783 | 0 | -5,657 | 5,100 | 926 | 17,471 | 64,296 |
| Ethane | 5,800 | 20 | 0 | 187 | 0 | 0 | 34 | (5) | 5,973 | 3,646 |
| Other Products ³ | 7,702 | 0 | 978 | 382 | 0 | -869 | 4,367 | 0 | 3,826 | 7,605 |
| Other Liquids | 817 | 0 | 3,407 | 2,296 | 0 | -1,712 | 11,134 | 0 | -6,326 | 66,670 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 817 | 0 | 3,407 | 2,296 | 0 | -1,712 | 11,134 | 0 | -6,326 | 66,670 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 826 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 2,893 | 681 | 0 | -963 | 6,423 | 0 | -3,812 | 48,909 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 514 | 1,622 | 0 | -749 | 3,981 | 0 | -2,594 | 17,444 |
| | | 0 | 0 | -16 | 0 | 0 | -96 | 0 | 80 | 209 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 207 | 189,022 | 2,882 | 3,491 | 1 | -107,171 | 0 | 7,228 | 81,205 | 135,247 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 0 | 85,867 | (5) | 2,688 | 0 | -59,701 | 0 | 280 | 29,574 | 48,046 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 40,775 | (5) | 209 | 0 | -27,727 | 0 | 280 | 12,977 | 24,474 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 46,091 | 0 | 2,479 | 0 | -31,974 | 0 | 0 | 16,596 | 23,572 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 55 | 329 | 0 | -19 | 0 | -288 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 716 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 2,521 | 0 | 488 | 0 | -868 | 0 | 0 | 2,141 | 2,546 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 13,365 | 0 | 654 | 0 | -12,778 | 0 | 245 | 985 | 11,182 |
| Kerosene | 2 | 3,058 | 0 | -55 | 0 | -1,369 | 0 | 0 | 1,637 | 2,629 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 1 | 40,781 | 330 | 160 | 1 | -26,692 | 0 | 304 | 14,286 | 36,858 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 13,484 | 1,666 | -558 | 0 | -2,851 | 0 | 2,127 | 9,614 | 16,141 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro Feed | 0 | 8,596 | 350 | -115 | 0 | -86 | 0 | 509 | 8,235 | 3,037 |
| Special Naphthas | 60 | 935 | 433 | 80 | 0 | -309 | 0 | 35 | 1,166 | 1,754 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 2,408 | 28 | -2 | 0 | -832 | 0 | 219 | 1,383 | 6,149 |
| Waxes | 0 | 238 | 18 | -12 | 0 | -13 | 0 | 8 | 224 | 456 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 4,771 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,486 | 1,285 | 802 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 2,610 | 57 | 8 | 0 | -497 | 0 | (5) | 2,178 | 3,077 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 7,326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,326 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 89 | 1,723 | 0 | 173 | 0 | -887 | 0 | 15 | 1,083 | 1,852 |
| Total | 162,467 | 192,557 | 65,882 | -2,292 | -13 | -99,140 | 185,277 | 8,154 | 102,149 | 731,625 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate

(5) Less than 500 barrels

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Refinery Inputs | | Exports | Products Supplied |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 17,087 | 0 | 1,738 | -1,092 | -4,888 | -8 | 0 | 12,837 | 0 | 0 | 12,885 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 2,278 | 113 | 622 | -88 | 0 | 0 | -399 | 578 | 0 | 1,948 | 1,351 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 893 | 113 | 570 | -33 | 0 | 0 | -33 | 435 | 0 | 1,075 | 1,019 |
| Ethane | 9 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | (s) |
| Other Products ³ | 1,377 | 0 | 52 | -55 | 0 | 0 | -366 | 143 | 0 | 865 | 332 |
| Other Liquids | 39 | 0 | 0 | -123 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -319 | 0 | 235 | 4,619 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -244 | 0 | 359 | 2,733 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | -238 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -114 | 0 | -124 | 1,886 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 43 | 13,280 | 1 | -674 | 0 | 8 | 180 | 0 | 2 | 12,836 | 12,302 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 28 | 7,034 | 0 | -482 | 0 | 0 | 205 | 0 | 0 | 6,784 | 5,276 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 24 | 4,539 | 0 | -402 | 0 | 0 | -161 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 3,276 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 3 | 2,492 | 0 | -80 | 0 | 0 | 366 | 0 | 0 | 2,781 | 1,999 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 55 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 446 | 0 | -47 | 0 | 0 | -192 | 0 | 0 | 207 | 346 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 531 | 0 | -14 | 0 | 0 | 578 | 0 | 0 | 1,095 | 623 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 79 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 34 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 3,409 | (s) | 40 | 0 | 0 | -420 | 0 | 0 | 3,029 | 3,509 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 353 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 393 | 513 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro Feed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 23 | 69 |
| Waxes | 0 | 21 | 0 | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 299 | 0 | -52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 247 | 713 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 577 | 0 | -171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 405 | 1,144 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 473 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 473 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 15 | 27 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 43 | 2 |
| Total | 19,447 | 13,393 | 2,361 | -1,977 | -4,888 | 0 | -219 | 13,096 | 2 | 15,020 | 31,157 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractonated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Supply | | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Refinery Inputs | Disposition | | Ending Stocks |
|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | | | | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 128,252 | 0 | 57,447 | -11,431 | -23,881 | -14 | 16,269 | 164,642 | 0 | 0 | 454,162 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 35,191 | 3,535 | 2,145 | 3,352 | 0 | 0 | -6,526 | 9,501 | 926 | 27,270 | 75,547 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 21,689 | 3,515 | 1,167 | 2,783 | 0 | 0 | -5,657 | 5,100 | 926 | 17,471 | 64,296 |
| Ethane | 5,800 | 20 | 0 | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | (³) | 5,973 | 3,646 |
| Other Products ³ | 7,702 | 0 | 978 | 382 | 0 | 0 | -869 | 4,367 | 0 | 3,826 | 7,605 |
| Other Liquids | 817 | 0 | 3,407 | 2,296 | 0 | 0 | -1,712 | 11,134 | 0 | -6,326 | 88,670 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 817 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 826 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 2,893 | 681 | 0 | 0 | -963 | 6,423 | 0 | -3,812 | 48,909 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 514 | 1,622 | 0 | 0 | -749 | 3,981 | 0 | -2,594 | 17,444 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | -15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -96 | 0 | 80 | 209 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 207 | 189,022 | 2,882 | 3,491 | 0 | 1 | -107,171 | 0 | 7,228 | 81,205 | 135,247 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 0 | 86,867 | (³) | 2,688 | 0 | 0 | -59,701 | 0 | 280 | 29,574 | 48,046 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 40,775 | (³) | 209 | 0 | 0 | -27,727 | 0 | 280 | 12,977 | 24,474 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 46,091 | 0 | 2,479 | 0 | 0 | -31,974 | 0 | 0 | 16,596 | 23,572 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 55 | 329 | 0 | -19 | 0 | 0 | -288 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 716 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 2,521 | 0 | 488 | 0 | 0 | -868 | 0 | 0 | 2,141 | 2,546 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 13,365 | 0 | 654 | 0 | 0 | -12,778 | 0 | 245 | 995 | 11,182 |
| Kerosene | 2 | 3,058 | 0 | -55 | 0 | 0 | -1,369 | 0 | 0 | 1,637 | 2,629 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 1 | 40,781 | 330 | 180 | 0 | 1 | -26,692 | 0 | 304 | 14,286 | 36,858 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 13,484 | 1,666 | -558 | 0 | 0 | -2,851 | 0 | 2,127 | 9,614 | 16,141 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed | 0 | 8,596 | 350 | -115 | 0 | 0 | -86 | 0 | 509 | 8,235 | 3,037 |
| Special Naphthas | 60 | 935 | 433 | 80 | 0 | 0 | -309 | 0 | 35 | 1,166 | 1,754 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 2,408 | 28 | -2 | 0 | 0 | -832 | 0 | 219 | 1,383 | 6,149 |
| Waxes | 0 | 238 | 18 | -12 | 0 | 0 | -13 | 0 | 8 | 224 | 456 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 4,771 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,486 | 1,285 | 802 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 2,610 | 57 | 8 | 0 | 0 | -497 | 0 | (³) | 2,178 | 3,077 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 7,326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 89 | 1,723 | 0 | 173 | 0 | 0 | -887 | 0 | 15 | 1,083 | 1,852 |
| Total | 162,467 | 192,557 | 65,882 | -2,292 | -23,881 | -13 | -99,140 | 185,277 | 8,154 | 102,149 | 731,625 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, untrfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(³) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Refinery Inputs | | Exports | Products Supplied |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 17,087 | 0 | 1,738 | -1,092 | -4,888 | -8 | 0 | 12,837 | 0 | 0 | 12,885 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 2,278 | 113 | 622 | -88 | 0 | 0 | -399 | 578 | 0 | 1,948 | 1,351 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 893 | 113 | 570 | -33 | 0 | 0 | -33 | 435 | 0 | 1,075 | 1,019 |
| Ethane | 9 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | (s) |
| Other Products ³ | 1,377 | 0 | 52 | -55 | 0 | 0 | -366 | 143 | 0 | 865 | 332 |
| Other Liquids | 39 | 0 | 0 | -123 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -319 | 0 | 235 | 4,619 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -244 | 0 | 359 | 2,733 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | -238 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -114 | 0 | -124 | 1,886 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 43 | 13,280 | 1 | -674 | 0 | 8 | 180 | 0 | 2 | 12,836 | 12,302 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 28 | 7,034 | 0 | -482 | 0 | 0 | 205 | 0 | 0 | 6,784 | 5,276 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 24 | 4,539 | 0 | -402 | 0 | 0 | -161 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 3,276 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 3 | 2,492 | 0 | -80 | 0 | 0 | 366 | 0 | 0 | 2,781 | 1,999 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 55 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 446 | 0 | -47 | 0 | 0 | -192 | 0 | 0 | 207 | 346 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 531 | 0 | -14 | 0 | 0 | 578 | 0 | 0 | 1,095 | 623 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 79 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 34 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 3,409 | (s) | 40 | 0 | 0 | -420 | 0 | 0 | 3,029 | 3,509 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 353 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 393 | 513 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | 0 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 23 | 69 |
| Waxes | 0 | 21 | 0 | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 299 | 0 | -52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 247 | 713 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 577 | 0 | -171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 405 | 1,144 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 473 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 473 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 15 | 27 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 43 | 2 |
| Total | 19,447 | 13,393 | 2,361 | -1,977 | -4,888 | 0 | -219 | 13,096 | 2 | 15,020 | 31,157 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Supply Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks |
|---|------------------|---------------------|--------------|---|--|---|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 83,421 | 0 | 5,781 | 5,807 | -6,928 | -1,529 | -19,902 | 59,998 | 6,652 | 0 | 82,475 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 913 | 939 | 627 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,329 | 141 | 1,071 | 2,061 |
| Ethane | 573 | 929 | 627 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,102 | 141 | 944 | 2,005 |
| Other Products ³ | 340 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Other Liquids | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 493 | 0 | 236 | 515 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,668 | 0 | -1,424 | 33,472 |
| Unfinished Oils | 493 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 498 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 354 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,882 | 0 | -1,528 | 25,211 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 236 | 156 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 286 | 0 | 106 | 8,223 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 0 | 66,407 | 1,763 | -410 | 0 | 1,504 | 3,701 | 0 | 6,566 | 66,399 | 52,247 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 28,753 | 1,215 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 1,834 | 0 | 12 | 31,999 | 18,990 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 12,963 | 953 | -129 | 0 | 0 | 1,240 | 0 | 12 | 15,016 | 9,386 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 15,726 | 262 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 594 | 0 | 0 | 16,922 | 9,598 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 64 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 6 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 209 | 0 | -41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 666 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 1,652 | 0 | -210 | 0 | 0 | 328 | 0 | 0 | 1,770 | 1,445 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 6,367 | 0 | -109 | 0 | 0 | 228 | 0 | 0 | 6,463 | 5,554 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 109 | (s) | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 185 | 123 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 10,698 | 169 | -1,641 | 0 | 233 | 674 | 0 | 410 | 9,722 | 11,277 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed | 0 | 9,088 | 337 | 1,166 | 0 | 1,271 | 475 | 0 | 3,346 | 9,010 | 8,412 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 990 | 22 | -17 | 0 | 0 | -10 | 0 | 1 | 984 | 698 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 43 | 15 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 0 | 56 | 145 | 196 |
| Waxes | 0 | 647 | 1 | 283 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,056 | 1,191 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 49 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 59 | 45 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 3,443 | 0 | -306 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,705 | 432 | 1,971 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 954 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,032 | 1,331 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 21 | 0 | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 33 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 3,275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,275 | 0 |
| Total | 84,827 | 67,346 | 8,407 | 5,975 | -6,928 | -25 | -16,201 | 63,995 | 13,360 | 66,046 | 170,255 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

³ Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate

(s) Less than 500 barrels

E Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month, September 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| PAD District and State | | Production | |
|--|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Total | Daily Average |
| PAD District I | | | |
| Florida | 2,008 | 67 | |
| New York | E 69 | 2 | |
| Pennsylvania | E 306 | 10 | |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | |
| West Virginia | E 285 | 10 | |
| Total | E 2,668 | 89 | |
| PAD District II | | | |
| Illinois | 2,445 | 82 | |
| Indiana | E 388 | 13 | |
| Kansas | 5,985 | 200 | |
| Kentucky | E 538 | 18 | |
| Michigan | 2,663 | 89 | |
| Missouri | E 19 | 1 | |
| Nebraska | 556 | 19 | |
| North Dakota | 4,069 | 136 | |
| Ohio | E 1,114 | 37 | |
| Oklahoma | 13,692 | 456 | |
| South Dakota | 95 | 3 | |
| Tennessee | 110 | 4 | |
| Total | E 31,674 | 1,056 | |
| PAD District III | | | |
| Alabama | 1,549 | 52 | |
| Arkansas | E 1,549 | 52 | |
| Louisiana | | | |
| Gulf Coast | 34,749 | 1,158 | |
| Rest Of State | 2,951 | 98 | |
| Total Louisiana | 37,700 | 1,257 | |
| Mississippi | 2,675 | 89 | |
| New Mexico | | | |
| Northwestern | 482 | 16 | |
| Southeastern | 5,334 | 178 | |
| Total New Mexico | 5,816 | 194 | |
| Texas | | | |
| TRRC District 01 | 2,119 | 71 | |
| TRRC District 02 | 3,167 | 106 | |
| TRRC District 03 | 10,586 | 353 | |
| TRRC District 04 | 2,280 | 76 | |
| TRRC District 05 | 650 | 22 | |
| TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas | 3,446 | 115 | |
| TRRC District 07B | 2,716 | 91 | |
| TRRC District 07C | 2,753 | 92 | |
| TRRC District 08 | 19,856 | 662 | |
| TRRC District 08A | 19,360 | 645 | |
| TRRC District 09 | 3,126 | 104 | |
| TRRC District 10 | 1,707 | 57 | |
| East Texas | 4,315 | 144 | |
| Total Texas | 76,081 | 2,536 | |
| Total | E 125,370 | 4,179 | |
| PAD District IV | | | |
| Colorado | 2,426 | 81 | |
| Montana | 2,541 | 85 | |
| Utah | E 1,949 | 65 | |
| Wyoming | E 9,863 | 329 | |
| Total | E 16,779 | 559 | |
| PAD District V | | | |
| Alaska | | | |
| South Alaska | 2,273 | 76 | |
| North Slope | 48,876 | 1,629 | |
| Total Alaska | 51,149 | 1,705 | |
| Arizona | 28 | 1 | |
| California | | | |
| Central Coastal | 6,366 | 212 | |
| East Central | 20,437 | 681 | |
| North | 16 | 1 | |
| South | 6,652 | 222 | |
| Total California | 33,471 | 1,116 | |
| Nevada | 45 | 2 | |
| Total | 84,693 | 2,823 | |
| United States Total | E 261,184 | 8,706 | |

1 Includes offshore production
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation
E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,¹ September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

| State | Offshore Production | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Daily Average |
| Alaska ² | | |
| California | 2,023 | 67 |
| Federal State | 2,423 | 81 |
| California, Total | 3,281 | 109 |
| Louisiana | 5,704 | 190 |
| Federal State | 22,437 | 748 |
| Louisiana, Total | 1,977 | 66 |
| Texas | 24,414 | 814 |
| Federal State | 1,457 | 49 |
| Texas, Total | 139 | 5 |
| | 1,596 | 53 |
| United States Total | 33,737 | 1,125 |

¹ These production data are included in Table 11.

² All offshore production within State boundaries

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,¹ September 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

| State | Lease Condensate Production | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Daily Average |
| Alabama | 903 | 30 |
| California | 10 | (s) |
| Louisiana | 5,300 | 177 |
| Mississippi | 154 | 5 |
| New Mexico | 294 | 10 |
| Oklahoma | 961 | 32 |
| Texas | 3,407 | 114 |
| Total | 11,029 | 368 |

¹ These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | | PAD District IV | | United States |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Min., Wisc., Dak. | Okl., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La., Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky Mt. | West Coast |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids | 560 | 367 | 928 | (s) | 1,881 | 449 | 7,070 | 9,401 | 19,523 | 2,758 | 8,050 | 828 | 4,031 | 35,191 | 2,278 | 913 |
| Isopentane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 371 | 371 | 422 | 87 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 558 | 2 | 0 |
| Natural Gasoline | 88 | 32 | 121 | 0 | 49 | 93 | 991 | 1,133 | 1,748 | 224 | 1,255 | 135 | 245 | 3,607 | 380 | 358 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 29 | 35 | 64 | (s) | 925 | 89 | -3,783 | -2,769 | 9,704 | -10,495 | 626 | 183 | 2,714 | 2,732 | 928 | -19 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 26 | 67 | 236 | 613 | 22 | -66 | 1 | 806 | 66 | 0 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 443 | 300 | 743 | 0 | 867 | 288 | 9,465 | 10,599 | 7,414 | 12,328 | 6,099 | 577 | 1,070 | 27,488 | 901 | 573 |
| Ethane | 144 | 155 | 299 | 0 | 382 | 0 | 2,214 | 2,596 | 918 | 2,675 | 2,072 | 50 | 84 | 5,800 | 9 | 0 |
| Propane | 176 | 98 | 274 | 0 | 351 | 166 | 3,168 | 3,684 | 2,695 | 3,343 | 2,020 | 174 | 530 | 8,761 | 560 | 336 |
| Butane | 99 | 31 | 130 | 0 | 54 | 89 | 1,288 | 1,430 | 1,170 | 1,875 | 773 | 199 | 212 | 4,229 | 324 | 184 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 22 | (s) | 11 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 34 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 2,251 | 2,296 | 1,956 | 3,351 | 599 | 144 | 171 | 6,078 | 0 | 0 |
| Isobutane | 23 | 16 | 39 | 0 | 36 | 13 | 544 | 593 | 609 | 1,062 | 635 | 144 | 73 | 2,523 | 8 | 19 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 44 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 44 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 55 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 71 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 89 | 15 | 0 |
| Total Production | 604 | 367 | 971 | (s) | 1,883 | 449 | 7,082 | 9,414 | 19,711 | 2,761 | 8,052 | 839 | 4,035 | 35,398 | 2,321 | 913 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 49,017 |

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okl., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | | Rocky Mt. | Dist. V West Coast |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | 33,606 | 1,829 | 35,435 | 1,673 | 48,341 | 7,930 | 21,376 | 79,320 | 13,173 | 84,196 | 60,161 | 4,808 | 2,304 | 164,642 | 12,837 | 59,998 | 352,232 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 275 | 252 | 722 | 1,249 | 808 | 2,150 | 393 | 109 | 84 | 3,544 | 76 | 227 | 5,111 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 11 | 118 | 45 | 546 | 10 | 221 | 1 | 823 | 67 | 0 | 1,008 |
| LPG and Ethane | 189 | 16 | 205 | 145 | 2,431 | 487 | 1,154 | 4,217 | 774 | 1,979 | 2,168 | 140 | 73 | 5,134 | 435 | 1,102 | 11,093 |
| Ethane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Propane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Normal Butane | 85 | 0 | 85 | 79 | 1,046 | 337 | 715 | 2,177 | 287 | 1,636 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 3 | 0 | 134 |
| Other Butanes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 373 | 83 | 54 | 510 | 149 | 56 | 1,117 | 42 | 11 | 3,088 | 119 | 349 | 5,816 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 77 | 49 | 0 | 322 | 252 | 490 | 1,574 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 77 | 49 | 0 | 40 | 166 | 6 | 0 | 368 |
| Isobutane | 104 | 16 | 120 | 66 | 755 | 42 | 385 | 1,248 | 338 | 210 | 811 | 98 | 22 | 1,479 | 55 | 263 | 3,165 |
| Other Liquids | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Hydrocarbons | 102 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 16 | 587 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 826 | 39 | 497 | 1,574 |
| Alcohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Unfinished Oil (net) | 3,113 | 180 | 3,293 | 52 | 245 | 38 | 351 | 686 | 787 | 2,507 | 2,915 | 69 | 145 | 6,423 | -244 | 1,882 | 12,040 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Components (net) | -1,092 | -44 | -1,136 | -8 | 1,802 | 3 | 213 | 2,010 | 327 | 1,626 | 2,137 | -68 | -41 | 3,981 | -114 | 266 | 5,027 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Components (net) | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 43 | 0 | -5 | 38 | -75 | -4 | -17 | 0 | 0 | -96 | 0 | 2 | -52 |
| Total Input to Refineries | 35,937 | 1,981 | 37,918 | 1,862 | 53,354 | 8,710 | 23,822 | 87,748 | 15,855 | 93,587 | 67,990 | 5,279 | 2,566 | 185,277 | 13,096 | 63,995 | 388,034 |
| Crude Oil Distillation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Input (daily average) | 1,145 | 63 | 1,208 | 62 | 1,650 | 285 | 719 | 2,717 | 485 | 2,937 | 2,059 | 169 | 86 | 5,735 | 433 | 2,064 | 12,157 |
| Operable Capacity (daily average) | 1,644 | 98 | 1,743 | 66 | 2,362 | 295 | 885 | 3,608 | 622 | 4,301 | 2,756 | 267 | 107 | 8,052 | 589 | 3,100 | 17,092 |
| Operating Ratio (percent) ¹ | 69.6 | 64.0 | 69.3 | 94.4 | 69.9 | 96.6 | 81.3 | 75.3 | 78.0 | 68.3 | 74.7 | 63.4 | 80.1 | 71.2 | 73.6 | 66.6 | 71.1 |
| Crude Oil Qualities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) | 1.04 | .19 | .99 | .75 | .91 | 1.65 | .54 | .88 | .93 | .97 | .80 | 1.36 | .36 | .91 | .90 | 1.04 | 93 |
| API Gravity, Weighted Average | 30.91 | 41.76 | 31.51 | 36.90 | 35.10 | 30.86 | 37.22 | 35.29 | 38.36 | 34.38 | 33.46 | 33.83 | 39.08 | 34.41 | 35.86 | 25.79 | 32.89 |
| 1. Represents gross input divided by operable capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okl., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky Mts. | Dist. V West Coast |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 1,165 | 0 | 1,165 | 35 | 1,312 | 238 | 437 | 2,022 | 251 | 1,866 | 1,255 | 66 | 97 | 3,535 | 113 | 939 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 261 | 0 | 261 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 46 | 187 | 0 | 796 | 236 | 8 | 36 | 1,076 | -9 | 159 |
| For Other Uses | 904 | 0 | 904 | 35 | 1,171 | 238 | 391 | 1,835 | 251 | 1,070 | 1,019 | 58 | 61 | 2,459 | 122 | 780 |
| Ethane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| For Other Uses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Propane | 1,056 | 0 | 1,056 | 35 | 1,352 | 238 | 527 | 2,152 | 231 | 1,817 | 1,438 | 50 | 47 | 3,583 | 162 | 918 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 236 | 0 | 236 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 46 | 187 | 0 | 573 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 741 | 0 | 154 |
| For Other Uses | 820 | 0 | 820 | 35 | 1,211 | 238 | 481 | 1,965 | 231 | 1,244 | 1,270 | 50 | 47 | 2,842 | 162 | 764 |
| Butane | 109 | 0 | 109 | 0 | -57 | 0 | -90 | -147 | 20 | -14 | -190 | 14 | 43 | -127 | -52 | 45 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 233 | 43 | 8 | 36 | 320 | 0 | 5 |
| For Other Uses | 84 | 0 | 84 | 0 | -57 | 0 | -90 | -147 | 20 | -247 | -233 | 6 | 7 | -447 | -52 | 40 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | -3 | 2 | 7 | 79 | 12 | -34 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| For Other Uses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | -18 | 2 | 7 | 64 | 12 | -34 |
| Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -20 | -9 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 16,031 | 560 | 16,591 | 1,034 | 30,154 | 4,582 | 13,113 | 48,883 | 8,694 | 42,439 | 32,902 | 1,795 | 1,037 | 86,867 | 7,034 | 28,753 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 6,830 | 290 | 7,120 | 490 | 13,782 | 2,884 | 8,502 | 25,458 | 4,929 | 17,593 | 16,485 | 1,193 | 595 | 40,775 | 4,539 | 12,963 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 9,201 | 270 | 9,471 | 544 | 16,357 | 1,898 | 4,606 | 23,405 | 3,764 | 24,846 | 16,437 | 602 | 442 | 46,091 | 2,492 | 15,726 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 64 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 90 | 103 | 354 | 922 | 766 | 905 | 339 | 190 | 321 | 2,521 | 446 | 1,652 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 402 | 50 | 452 | 62 | 403 | 103 | 354 | 922 | 766 | 905 | 339 | 190 | 321 | 2,521 | 446 | 1,652 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 579 | 0 | 579 | 89 | 2,978 | 134 | 452 | 3,654 | 682 | 5,629 | 7,016 | 13 | 25 | 13,365 | 531 | 6,367 |
| Kerosene | 302 | 30 | 332 | 0 | 623 | 58 | 49 | 730 | 56 | 1,576 | 1,384 | 2 | 40 | 3,058 | 79 | 109 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 9,662 | 586 | 10,248 | 383 | 11,081 | 2,415 | 6,878 | 20,757 | 3,518 | 22,830 | 12,075 | 1,496 | 872 | 40,791 | 3,409 | 10,698 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 | 15 | 328 | 67 | 240 | 675 | 23 | 81 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 3,935 | 115 | 4,050 | 116 | 1,801 | 343 | 433 | 2,693 | 720 | 6,648 | 5,786 | 253 | 77 | 13,484 | 353 | 9,088 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use | 350 | 0 | 350 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 83 | 154 | 312 | 3,282 | 234 | 0 | 0 | 3,828 | 0 | 235 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1,215 | 0 | 1 | 1,216 | -159 | 1,938 | 2,939 | 50 | 0 | 4,768 | 0 | 755 |
| Special Naphthas | -133 | 21 | -112 | 0 | 252 | 0 | 146 | 398 | 112 | 596 | 46 | 181 | 0 | 935 | 2 | 43 |
| Lubricants | 252 | 370 | 622 | 0 | 449 | 0 | 315 | 764 | 20 | 1,577 | 599 | 212 | 0 | 2,408 | 9 | 647 |
| Bright Stock | 28 | 136 | 164 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 42 | 41 | 0 | 157 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 201 | 0 | 52 |
| Neutral | 51 | 217 | 268 | 0 | 354 | 0 | 208 | 572 | 0 | 811 | 455 | 84 | 0 | 1,350 | 11 | 390 |
| Other Grades | 173 | 17 | 190 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 65 | 151 | 20 | 609 | 100 | 128 | 0 | 857 | -2 | 205 |
| Wax | 19 | 77 | 96 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 35 | 42 | 6 | 110 | 98 | 34 | 0 | 238 | 21 | 49 |
| Microcrystalline | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 92 |
| Crystalline-Fully Refined | 11 | 14 | 25 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 52 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 21 | 36 |
| Crystalline-Other | 8 | 49 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 13 |
| Petroleum Coke | 1,176 | 11 | 1,187 | 27 | 1,897 | 324 | 766 | 3,014 | 253 | 2,527 | 1,846 | 134 | 11 | 4,771 | 299 | 3,443 |
| Marketable | 474 | 0 | 474 | 0 | 1,153 | 206 | 486 | 1,845 | 66 | 1,241 | 1,107 | 109 | 0 | 2,523 | 154 | 2,633 |
| Catalyst | 702 | 11 | 713 | 27 | 744 | 118 | 280 | 1,169 | 187 | 1,286 | 739 | 25 | 11 | 2,248 | 145 | 810 |
| Asphalt | 2,320 | 1 | 2,321 | 118 | 1,911 | 585 | 629 | 3,243 | 493 | 401 | 926 | 715 | 75 | 2,610 | 577 | 954 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Still Gas | 1,578 | 85 | 1,663 | 66 | 1,904 | 256 | 889 | 3,115 | 426 | 4,291 | 2,993 | 169 | 47 | 7,326 | 473 | 3,275 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 269 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 354 | 14 | 110 |
| For Other Uses | 1,568 | 85 | 1,653 | 66 | 1,903 | 256 | 889 | 3,114 | 421 | 4,022 | 2,313 | 169 | 47 | 6,972 | 459 | 3,165 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 418 | 30 | 448 | 2 | 51 | 24 | 60 | 137 | 108 | 800 | 801 | 14 | 0 | 1,723 | 27 | 109 |
| Total Output | 38,077 | 1,936 | 40,013 | 1,932 | 56,203 | 9,062 | 24,650 | 91,847 | 16,265 | 97,598 | 70,768 | 5,324 | 2,602 | 192,557 | 13,393 | 67,346 |
| Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) | -2,140 | 45 | -2,095 | -70 | -2,849 | -352 | -628 | -4,099 | -410 | -4,011 | -2,778 | -45 | -36 | -7,280 | -297 | -3,951 |

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ November 1982

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | PAD District III | | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No La. Ark. | New Mexico | Total | | Dist. IV Rocky Mt. | Dist. V West Coast |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Motor Gasoline ² | 45.8 | 29.3 | 44.9 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 48.2 | 50.7 | 51.5 | 48.2 | 41.0 | 44.3 | 28.6 | 37.6 | 42.4 | 51.9 | 43.1 | 45.1 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ | (s) | .0 | (s) | .0 | .1 | .0 | .1 | .1 | .6 | .2 | .2 | .0 | 0 | .2 | .2 | 3 | .2 |
| Liquefied Refinery Gases & Ethane | 3.2 | .0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 9 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.6 | .8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 1.0 | .5 | 3.9 | 13.1 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 1.6 | 0 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 11.1 | .3 | 1.0 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 10.3 | 6.7 |
| Kerosene | .8 | 1.5 | .9 | 0 | 1.3 | .7 | .2 | .9 | .4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | (s) | 1.6 | 1.8 | 6 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 26.3 | 29.2 | 26.5 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 30.3 | 31.7 | 25.9 | 25.2 | 26.3 | 19.1 | 30.7 | 35.6 | 23.8 | 27.1 | 17.3 | 23.6 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 10.7 | 5.7 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 28 | 14.7 | 8.1 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use | 1.0 | 0 | .9 | 0 | .1 | 0 | .4 | .2 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 0 | .4 | 1.3 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use | (s) | 0 | (s) | 0 | 2.5 | 0 | (s) | 1.5 | -1.1 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 10 | 0 | 2.8 | 0 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Special Naphthas | -4 | 1.0 | -3 | 0 | .5 | 0 | .7 | .5 | .8 | .7 | .1 | 3.7 | 0 | .5 | (s) | 1 | .3 |
| Lubricants | .7 | 18.4 | 1.6 | 0 | .9 | 0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | .1 | 1.8 | .9 | 4.3 | 0 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Wax | 1 | 3.8 | .2 | 0 | (s) | 0 | .2 | .1 | (s) | .1 | .1 | .7 | 0 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Petroleum Coke | 3.2 | .5 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | .4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 3.5 |
| Asphalt | 6.3 | (s) | 6.0 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.5 | .5 | 1.5 | 14.7 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .0 | 0 | (s) | (s) |
| Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use | (s) | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | .3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | .1 | .2 | .1 |
| Still Gas for Other Uses | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.2 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .2 | .8 | .9 | 1.3 | .3 | 0 | 1.0 | .2 | 2 | 7 |
| Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴ | -5.8 | 2.2 | -5.4 | -4.1 | -5.9 | -4.4 | -3.8 | -5.1 | -2.9 | -4.6 | -4.4 | -9 | -1.5 | -4.3 | -2.4 | -5.4 | -4.7 |

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components⁴ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

(s) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by PAD District, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Method | PAD District I | | | | PAD District II | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | | United States | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La., Ark. | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky Mt. | | Dist. V West Coast |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pipeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 0 | 1,234 | 1,234 | 1,583 | 32,244 | 4,172 | 19,561 | 57,560 | 11,499 | 49,513 | 30,321 | 3,276 | 2,020 | 96,629 | 10,198 | 28,883 | 194,504 |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 13,638 | 3,675 | 1,428 | 18,922 | 737 | 7,517 | 4,299 | 175 | 0 | 12,728 | 1,801 | 773 | 34,224 |
| Tanker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 3,042 | 0 | 3,042 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,551 | 4,832 | 0 | 0 | 10,383 | 0 | 23,013 | 36,438 |
| Foreign | 26,541 | 0 | 26,541 | 0 | 742 | 0 | 0 | 742 | 0 | 16,907 | 17,335 | 0 | 0 | 34,242 | 0 | 8,292 | 69,817 |
| Barge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 0 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 969 | 0 | 0 | 969 | 0 | 5,285 | 4,059 | 32 | 0 | 9,376 | 0 | 268 | 10,650 |
| Foreign | 4,281 | 0 | 4,281 | 0 | 886 | 0 | 0 | 886 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 786 | 0 | 841 | 0 | 0 | 6,008 |
| Tank Cars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 68 | 349 | 417 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 436 |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trucks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 0 | 361 | 361 | 0 | 269 | 38 | 858 | 1,165 | 661 | 189 | 441 | 968 | 305 | 2,564 | 847 | 1,378 | 6,315 |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 171 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 3,110 | 1,981 | 5,091 | 1,583 | 33,482 | 4,210 | 20,419 | 59,694 | 12,160 | 60,538 | 39,653 | 4,295 | 2,325 | 118,971 | 11,045 | 53,542 | 248,343 |
| Foreign | 30,822 | 0 | 30,822 | 181 | 15,266 | 3,675 | 1,428 | 20,550 | 908 | 24,424 | 21,689 | 961 | 0 | 47,982 | 1,801 | 9,065 | 110,220 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | | PAD District II | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|---------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | | Rocky Mtn. | Dist. V West Coast | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | (s) | 6 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases ¹ | 12 | 2 | 14 | (s) | 40 | 15 | 48 | 104 | 1 | 4 | 317 | 0 | 5 | 326 | 7 | 173 | 624 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 664 | 13 | 676 | 0 | 3 | 0 | (s) | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 20 | 708 | 0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 629 | 52 | 680 | 20 | 319 | 84 | 3 | 426 | 5 | 174 | 86 | 19 | 0 | 285 | 274 | 315 | 1,980 | 0 |
| Marketable Petroleum Coke | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 13 | 45 | 58 | 0 |
| Catalyst Petroleum Coke | 702 | 11 | 713 | 27 | 707 | 68 | 221 | 1,024 | 186 | 1,231 | 740 | 25 | 11 | 2,192 | 145 | 809 | 4,883 | 0 |
| Sulfur Gas | 1,378 | 85 | 1,463 | 66 | 1,821 | 256 | 814 | 2,958 | 377 | 3,740 | 2,069 | 161 | 48 | 6,395 | 432 | 3,056 | 14,303 | 0 |
| Other Fuels 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 64 | 162 | 0 |
| Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | 1,761 | 201 | 1,962 | 53 | 4,340 | 124 | 3,318 | 7,835 | 2,478 | 21,475 | 8,778 | 862 | 146 | 33,739 | 1,111 | 7,117 | 51,764 | 0 |
| Coal (thousand short tons) | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Purchased Electricity (million kWh) | 234 | 28 | 262 | 13 | 367 | 46 | 571 | 997 | 77 | 372 | 365 | 22 | 21 | 876 | 123 | 820 | 3,080 | 0 |
| Purchased Steam (million pounds) | 611 | 6 | 617 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 597 | 0 | 0 | 597 | 0 | 817 | 2,127 | 0 |

¹ Includes liquefied refinery gases.
² Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.
(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | Total |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2} | 32,039 | 18,872 | 57,447 | 1,738 | 5,781 | 115,876 |
| Natural Gas Liquids | | | | | | |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 729 | 5,056 | 2,145 | 622 | 627 | 9,180 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 978 | 0 | 0 | 978 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 149 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 201 |
| Ethane | 580 | 5,056 | 1,167 | 570 | 627 | 8,001 |
| Propane | (s) | 1,256 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,256 |
| Butane | 367 | 2,259 | 0 | 328 | 120 | 3,074 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 214 | 933 | 6 | 242 | 507 | 1,902 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | (s) | 0 | 1,161 | 0 | 0 | 1,161 |
| | 0 | 609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 609 |
| Other Liquids ¹ | | | | | | |
| Unfinished Oils ¹ | 2,504 | 583 | 3,407 | 0 | 236 | 6,730 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 1,763 | 250 | 2,893 | 0 | 0 | 4,907 |
| | 741 | 332 | 514 | 0 | 236 | 1,823 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 34,629 | 724 | 2,882 | 1 | 1,763 | 39,999 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 4,976 | 2 | (s) | 0 | 1,215 | 6,194 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 2,740 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 953 | 3,694 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 2,236 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 2,500 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 861 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 861 |
| Bonded Aircraft Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 861 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 861 |
| Kerosene | 1,011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,011 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 3,731 | (s) | 330 | (s) | 169 | 4,229 |
| Bonded ships bunkers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| For military offshore use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 2 fuel oil | 3,731 | (s) | 330 | (s) | 169 | 4,229 |
| No. 4 fuel oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 22,780 | 514 | 1,666 | 0 | 337 | 25,297 |
| Bonded ships bunkers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| For military offshore use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 22,780 | 514 | 1,666 | 0 | 337 | 25,297 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro Feed Use | 87 | 99 | 350 | 0 | 22 | 558 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro Feed Use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Naphthas | 286 | 92 | 433 | 1 | 15 | 828 |
| Lubricants | 717 | 6 | 28 | 0 | 1 | 751 |
| Wax | 52 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 5 | 78 |
| Asphalt | 125 | 9 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 192 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Imports | 69,901 | 25,235 | 65,882 | 2,361 | 8,407 | 171,786 |

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Source | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Unrefined Oils | Gasoline Blending Components | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Kerosene | Distill. Fuel Oil | Resid. Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Other Products 2 | Total Products | Total Petroleum | Total (Daily Average) |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| All PAD Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 4,693 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 2,505 | 0 | 0 | 2,703 | 7,396 | 247 |
| Libya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 378 | 13 |
| Saudi Arabia | 13,569 | 0 | 0 | 236 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 837 | 1,073 | 14,662 | 489 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,414 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,414 | 47 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 19,695 | 0 | 0 | 236 | 0 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 2,883 | 0 | 837 | 4,154 | 23,850 | 795 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 699 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 888 | 30 |
| Gabon | 2,556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,556 | 85 |
| Indonesia | 7,904 | 470 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 581 | 8,485 | 283 |
| Iran | 1,023 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,023 | 34 |
| Nigeria | 14,205 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 1 | 0 | 183 | 14,387 | 480 |
| Venezuela | 6,396 | 63 | 532 | 935 | 258 | 0 | 451 | 422 | 6,211 | 467 | 445 | 9,784 | 16,182 | 539 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 32,785 | 533 | 532 | 935 | 338 | 0 | 451 | 423 | 6,612 | 467 | 445 | 10,737 | 43,522 | 1,451 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 1,305 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,305 | 44 |
| Australia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 882 | 0 | 0 | 241 | 0 | 231 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 48 |
| Brazil | 1,210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,343 | 0 | 0 | 1,586 | 2,796 | 93 |
| Brunei | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217 | 7 |
| Canada | 7,322 | 6,651 | 250 | 333 | 28 | 0 | 8 | 421 | 808 | 143 | 451 | 9,094 | 16,415 | 547 |
| Egypt | 1,949 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,949 | 65 |
| France | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Ghana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 150 | 5 |
| Mexico | 25,066 | 691 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 724 | 25,791 | 860 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 733 | 0 | 0 | 688 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 1,461 | 1,461 | 49 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 0 | 0 | 978 | 0 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,892 | 0 | 0 | 6,102 | 6,102 | 203 |
| Norway | 1,767 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,767 | 59 |
| Oman | 432 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 432 | 14 |
| People's Republic of China | 591 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 992 | 1,583 | 53 |
| Peru | 389 | 0 | 478 | 0 | 1,005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 481 | 0 | 0 | 481 | 870 | 29 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 937 | 2,421 | 2,421 | 81 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2,290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 404 | 0 | 16 | 419 | 2,710 | 90 |
| United Kingdom | 18,207 | 126 | 0 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 0 | 20 | 478 | 18,685 | 623 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 1,178 | 0 | 2,043 | 422 | 551 | 2,037 | 3,785 | 0 | 0 | 10,016 | 10,016 | 334 |
| Zaire | 371 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 371 | 12 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hemisphere | 139 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 319 | 1,630 | 75 | 0 | 2,051 | 2,190 | 73 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 2,140 | (s) | 609 | 176 | 591 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 1,997 | 97 | 43 | 3,593 | 5,733 | 191 |
| Subtotal Other | 63,396 | 7,467 | 4,375 | 652 | 5,856 | 663 | 560 | 3,807 | 15,802 | 360 | 1,476 | 41,018 | 104,414 | 3,480 |
| Total Imports | 115,876 | 8,001 | 4,907 | 1,823 | 6,194 | 861 | 1,011 | 4,229 | 25,297 | 828 | 2,759 | 55,909 | 171,786 | 5,726 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Source | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Unfinished Oils | Gasoline Blending Components | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Kerosene | Distil Fuel Oil | Resid Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Other Products 2 | Total Products | Total Petroleum | Total (Daily Average) |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| PAD District I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 1,984 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 2,503 | 0 | 0 | 2,702 | 4,685 | 156 |
| Libya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 378 | 13 |
| Saudi Arabia | 4,284 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 4,304 | 143 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 6,268 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 2,881 | 0 | 20 | 3,100 | 9,367 | 312 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 348 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 538 | 18 |
| Gabon | 1,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,400 | 47 |
| Indonesia | 2,072 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,072 | 69 |
| Nigeria | 4,730 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,730 | 158 |
| Venezuela | 2,701 | 63 | 532 | 447 | 258 | 0 | 451 | 422 | 5,976 | 251 | 97 | 8,498 | 11,199 | 373 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 11,251 | 63 | 532 | 447 | 258 | 0 | 451 | 422 | 6,165 | 251 | 97 | 8,687 | 19,937 | 665 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 1,305 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,305 | 44 |
| Australia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 241 | 0 | 231 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 568 | 568 | 19 |
| Brazil | 364 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,343 | 0 | 0 | 1,586 | 1,950 | 65 |
| Canada | 0 | 392 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 0 | 8 | 354 | 273 | 35 | 282 | 1,370 | 1,370 | 46 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 150 | 5 |
| Mexico | 3,999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,999 | 133 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 733 | 0 | 0 | 688 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,420 | 1,420 | 47 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 0 | 0 | 978 | 0 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,892 | 0 | 0 | 6,102 | 6,102 | 203 |
| Norway | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 17 |
| Peru | 389 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 481 | 0 | 0 | 481 | 870 | 29 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 1,005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 712 | 1,970 | 1,970 | 66 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 435 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 435 | 14 |
| United Kingdom | 6,594 | 126 | 0 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 0 | 20 | 478 | 7,072 | 236 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,043 | 422 | 551 | 2,037 | 3,785 | 0 | 0 | 8,838 | 8,838 | 295 |
| Zaire | 371 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 371 | 12 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hemisphere | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,347 | 0 | 0 | 1,347 | 1,347 | 45 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 563 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 437 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,151 | 0 | 0 | 1,764 | 2,327 | 78 |
| Subtotal Other | 14,520 | 517 | 1,231 | 294 | 4,718 | 663 | 560 | 3,309 | 13,734 | 35 | 1,014 | 26,075 | 40,596 | 1,353 |
| Total Imports | 32,039 | 580 | 1,763 | 741 | 4,976 | 861 | 1,011 | 3,731 | 22,780 | 286 | 1,132 | 37,862 | 69,901 | 2,330 |
| PAD District II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 604 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 604 | 20 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,342 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,342 | 45 |
| United Arab Emirates | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 350 | 12 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 2,295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,295 | 76 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

| Source | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Unfinished Oils | Gasoline Blending Components | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Kerosene | Distil. Fuel Oil | Resid. Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Other Products 2 | Total Products | Total Petroleum | Total (Daily Average) |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| PAD District II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iran | 498 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 498 | 17 |
| Nigeria | 3,180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,180 | 106 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 3,678 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,678 | 123 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 4,809 | 5,056 | 250 | 332 | 2 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 514 | 92 | 116 | 6,364 | 11,173 | 372 |
| Egypt | 999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 999 | 33 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Mexico | 4,531 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,531 | 151 |
| United Kingdom | 2,118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,118 | 71 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 442 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | 442 | 15 |
| Subtotal Other | 12,899 | 5,056 | 250 | 332 | 2 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 514 | 92 | 116 | 6,364 | 19,263 | 642 |
| Total Imports | 18,872 | 5,056 | 250 | 332 | 2 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 514 | 92 | 116 | 6,364 | 25,235 | 841 |
| PAD District III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2,105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2,107 | 70 |
| Saudi Arabia | 7,963 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 817 | 817 | 8,780 | 293 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,065 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,065 | 35 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 11,133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 817 | 818 | 11,951 | 398 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 350 | 12 |
| Gabon | 1,157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,157 | 39 |
| Indonesia | 1,043 | 470 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 470 | 1,513 | 50 |
| Iran | 525 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 525 | 18 |
| Nigeria | 6,295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 1 | 0 | 183 | 6,478 | 216 |
| Venezuela | 3,697 | 0 | 0 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 234 | 216 | 348 | 1,286 | 4,984 | 166 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 13,067 | 470 | 0 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 416 | 216 | 348 | 1,939 | 15,006 | 500 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 882 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 882 | 882 | 29 |
| Brazil | 847 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 847 | 28 |
| Canada | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | (s) |
| Egypt | 950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 950 | 32 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Mexico | 16,536 | 691 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 708 | 17,244 | 575 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 41 | 41 | 1 |
| Norway | 1,267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,267 | 42 |
| Oman | 432 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 432 | 14 |
| People's Republic of China | 591 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 591 | 20 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 450 | 450 | 15 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,856 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 404 | 0 | 16 | 419 | 2,275 | 76 |
| United Kingdom | 9,495 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,495 | 317 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 1,178 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,178 | 1,178 | 39 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1982
(continued)

| Source | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Unfinished Oils | Gasoline Blending Components | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Kerosene | Distill Fuel Oil | Residual Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Other Products 2 | Total Products | Total Petroleum | Total (Daily Average) |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| PAD District III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 139 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 319 | 283 | 75 | 0 | 704 | 843 | 28 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 1,135 | 0 | 609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 561 | 97 | 21 | 1,288 | 2,423 | 81 |
| Subtotal Other .. | 33,247 | 697 | 2,893 | 26 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 330 | 1,248 | 217 | 266 | 5,677 | 38,924 | 1,297 |
| Total Imports | 57,447 | 1,167 | 2,893 | 514 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 330 | 1,666 | 433 | 1,431 | 8,435 | 65,882 | 2,196 |
| PAD District IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 1,738 | 570 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 1 | 52 | 623 | 2,361 | 79 |
| Subtotal Other | 1,738 | 570 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 1 | 52 | 623 | 2,361 | 79 |
| Total Imports | 1,738 | 570 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 1 | 52 | 623 | 2,361 | 79 |
| PAD District V | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 236 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 236 | 236 | 8 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 236 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 236 | 236 | 8 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 4,789 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 4,900 | 163 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC .. | 4,789 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 4,900 | 163 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217 | 7 |
| Canada | 775 | 627 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 66 | 21 | 15 | (s) | 730 | 1,505 | 50 |
| Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 1 |
| People's Republic of China | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 992 | 992 | 33 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 285 | 0 | 22 | 541 | 541 | 18 |
| Subtotal Other | 992 | 627 | 0 | 0 | 1,135 | 0 | (s) | 168 | 306 | 15 | 27 | 2,279 | 3,271 | 109 |
| Total Imports | 5,781 | 627 | 0 | 236 | 1,215 | 0 | (s) | 169 | 337 | 15 | 27 | 2,626 | 8,407 | 280 |

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-----|--------|--------|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | Total |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹ | 0 | 1,207 | 0 | 0 | 6,652 | 7,859 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 40 | 8 | 926 | 0 | 141 | 1,115 |
| Ethane | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) |
| Propane | 18 | 3 | 391 | 0 | 57 | 469 |
| Butane | 22 | 5 | 535 | 0 | 84 | 646 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | (s) | 51 | 280 | 0 | 12 | 343 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 245 | 0 | 23 | 269 |
| Kerosene | (s) | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 1 | (s) | 304 | 0 | 410 | 715 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1 | 0 | 2,127 | 0 | 3,346 | 5,475 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock | 47 | 6 | 16 | (s) | 1 | 71 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock | 0 | 29 | 493 | 0 | (s) | 522 |
| Special Naphthas | 5 | 1 | 35 | 0 | 1 | 41 |
| Lubricants | 107 | 12 | 219 | (s) | 56 | 395 |
| Wax | 5 | (s) | 8 | 0 | 5 | 18 |
| Petroleum Coke | 3 | 522 | 3,486 | (s) | 2,705 | 6,716 |
| Asphalt | 4 | 1 | (s) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 17 | (s) | 15 | (s) | 3 | 36 |
| Total Product Exports | 231 | 629 | 8,154 | 2 | 6,708 | 15,723 |
| Total Exports | 231 | 1,836 | 8,154 | 2 | 13,360 | 23,582 |

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Destination | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Dist. Fuel Oil | Residual Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Lubricants | Wax | Petroleum Coke | Asphalt | Other | Total | Total (Daily Average) |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-----|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| Argentina | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 97 | 3 |
| Australia | 0 | 2 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 23 | (s) | 52 | 0 | 4 | 91 | 3 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 7 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 194 | (s) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 203 | 7 |
| Bahrain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 2 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 16 | (s) | 1,235 | 0 | 1 | 1,258 | 42 |
| Brazil | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 3 |
| Cameroon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 1 |
| Canada | 1,207 | 13 | 51 | 0 | (s) | 323 | 3 | 47 | 2 | 663 | 5 | 51 | 2,365 | 79 |
| Chile | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 17 | (s) | (s) | 0 | (s) | 19 | 1 |
| China (Taiwan) | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 4 | 17 | 1 |
| Colombia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | (s) |
| Costa Rica | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 3 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 13 | (s) |
| Denmark | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 2 | (s) |
| Dominican Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Ecuador | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | (s) |
| El Salvador | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 2 | (s) |
| Finland | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 | (s) |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | (s) |
| French Pacific Isl. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 245 | 0 | 67 | 315 | 10 |
| Ghana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 13 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 1 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 1 |
| Guatemala | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) |
| Guinea | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | (s) |
| Honduras | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | (s) |
| Hong Kong | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | (s) |
| India | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 7 | (s) |
| Indonesia | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 0 | 9 | (s) |
| Iran | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 1 | 107 | 4 |
| Israel | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 0 | 81 | 0 | 245 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 5 | 8 | (s) |
| Ivory Coast | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | (s) | 499 | 0 | 2 | 828 | 28 |
| Jamaica | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | (s) |
| Japan | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 178 | 944 | 5 | 4 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | (s) |
| Jordan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) | 2,115 | (s) | 4 | 3,254 | 108 |
| Korea, Republic of | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 204 | 1,198 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) |
| Kuwait | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 2 | (s) | (s) | (s) | 2 | 1,413 | 47 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 | (s) |
| Liberia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Malaysia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Mexico | 0 | 557 | 261 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 | (s) |
| Netherlands | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | (s) | 14 | 0 | 2 | 864 | 29 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 303 | 394 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 569 | 0 | 176 | 1,489 | 50 |
| New Zealand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,223 | (s) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,224 | 41 |
| Nicaragua | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | (s) |
| Nigeria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 43 | 1 |
| Pacific Trust Terr. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 28 | (s) | (s) | 32 | 1 |
| Panama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Paraguay | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 51 | 2 |
| Peru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 23 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 1 | 24 | 1 |
| Philippines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 3 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 1 | 4 | (s) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Destination | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Dist. Fuel Oil | Residual Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Lubricants | Wax | Petroleum Coke | Asphalt | Other | Total | Total (Daily Average) |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-----|----------------|---------|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| Puerto Rico | 2,521 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 333 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 40 | (s) | 5 | 2,923 | 97 |
| Rep. of South Africa | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 49 | (s) | 3 | 69 | 2 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 21 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 3 | 25 | 1 |
| Singapore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 851 | 1 | 2 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 1 | 856 | 29 |
| Spain | 0 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 598 | 0 | 193 | 910 | 30 |
| Surinam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 10 | 0 | (s) | 10 | (s) |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 2 | 4 | (s) |
| Switzerland | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | (s) |
| Thailand | 0 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | (s) | 0 | (s) | 33 | 1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 24 | 1 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 29 | 1 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 | 0 | 28 | 0 | (s) | 59 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 37 | 45 | 2 |
| U.S.S.R. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 149 | 0 | 9 | 191 | 6 |
| Uruguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Venezuela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 1 | 6 | (s) |
| Virgin Islands | 3,585 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,586 | 120 |
| West Germany | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 3 | 1 | 84 | 0 | 28 | 116 | 4 |
| Yugoslavia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 1 |
| Other | 546 | 19 | (s) | 0 | 1 | (s) | (s) | 7 | (s) | 0 | 1 | 4 | 578 | 19 |
| Total | 7,859 | 1,115 | 343 | 289 | 715 | 5,475 | 41 | 395 | 18 | 6,716 | 8 | 630 | 23,582 | 786 |

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

- 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | | PAD District II | | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No La. Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Dist. IV Rocky Mt. | Dist. V West Coast | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate) ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | — | — | 15,792 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 48,947 | 1,559 | 26,400 | 107,802 |
| Tank Farms and Pipelines | — | — | 2,872 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 98,474 | 9,914 | 30,161 | 202,476 |
| Leases | — | — | 60 | — | — | — | — | 1,585 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16,778 | 1,412 | 1,726 | 21,561 |
| Strategic Petroleum Reserve ² | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 289,963 | 0 | 0 | 289,963 |
| Alaskan In-Transit | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 24,188 | 24,188 |
| Total | — | — | 18,724 | — | — | — | — | 77,744 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 454,162 | 12,885 | 82,475 | 645,990 |
| Petroleum Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 45,259 | 3,362 | 48,621 | 981 | 42,995 | 5,487 | 20,497 | 69,960 | 10,136 | 77,521 | 48,546 | 5,684 | 1,273 | 143,160 | 12,477 | 63,319 | 337,537 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 148,694 | 8,188 | 156,882 | 3,912 | 40,297 | 8,512 | 11,175 | 63,896 | 5,359 | 34,720 | 7,066 | 4,147 | 471 | 51,763 | 2,795 | 19,312 | 294,648 | |
| Pipeline | 28,527 | 2,929 | 31,456 | 1,423 | 12,367 | 3,587 | 17,240 | 34,617 | 8,008 | 7,576 | 7,072 | 14,548 | 1,018 | 38,222 | 2,627 | 4,201 | 111,123 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 469 | 686 | 1,155 | 0 | 2,422 | 151 | 16,488 | 19,061 | 5,818 | 22,920 | 10,796 | 3,889 | 896 | 44,318 | 373 | 899 | 65,808 | |
| Total | 222,949 | 15,165 | 238,114 | 6,316 | 98,081 | 17,737 | 65,400 | 187,534 | 29,321 | 142,737 | 73,480 | 28,268 | 3,658 | 277,463 | 18,272 | 87,731 | 809,116 | |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 24 | 52 | 115 | 191 | 54 | 153 | 135 | 1 | 13 | 356 | 9 | 25 | 586 | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 15 | 310 | 402 | 211 | 82 | 0 | 60 | 80 | 433 | 182 | 5 | 1,022 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 5 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 25 | 13 | 1,212 | 1,250 | 382 | 2,414 | 508 | 23 | 33 | 3,360 | 51 | 25 | 4,718 | |
| Total | 10 | 27 | 37 | 0 | 126 | 80 | 1,637 | 1,843 | 647 | 2,649 | 643 | 84 | 126 | 4,149 | 242 | 55 | 6,326 | |
| Unfractionated Stream | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 23 | 101 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 157 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 2 | 2,300 | 2,397 | 307 | 1,302 | 61 | 2 | 156 | 1,827 | 31 | 2 | 4,257 | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 174 | 2 | 2,323 | 2,498 | 307 | 1,330 | 89 | 2 | 156 | 1,883 | 31 | 2 | 4,414 | |
| Plant Condensate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 75 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 187 | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 866 | 365 | 49 | 8 | 17 | 1,305 | 0 | 0 | 1,305 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 36 | 34 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 87 | 59 | 0 | 153 | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 912 | 474 | 55 | 114 | 18 | 1,573 | 59 | 0 | 1,645 | |
| Ethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 409 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 409 | 0 | 0 | 418 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 40 | 120 | 0 | 727 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 727 | 0 | 0 | 847 | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 972 | 159 | 1,173 | 177 | 78 | 114 | 0 | 3 | 372 | 0 | 0 | 1,545 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 433 | 458 | 361 | 1,363 | 413 | 1 | 0 | 2,138 | (5) | 0 | 2,596 | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 972 | 632 | 1,760 | 538 | 2,577 | 527 | 1 | 3 | 3,646 | (5) | 0 | 5,406 | |
| Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 72 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 73 | 0 | 8 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 407 | 0 | 0 | 552 | |
| Total | 72 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 73 | 0 | 8 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 407 | 0 | 0 | 552 | |
| Propane for Other Uses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 560 | 4 | 564 | 3 | 1,070 | 17 | 246 | 1,336 | 77 | 766 | 909 | 3 | 4 | 1,759 | 173 | 218 | 4,050 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 586 | 0 | 586 | 0 | 1,086 | 71 | 435 | 1,592 | 167 | 11,555 | 6 | 43 | 0 | 11,771 | 37 | 0 | 13,986 | |
| Pipeline | 857 | 1,677 | 2,534 | 61 | 1,106 | 217 | 1,900 | 3,284 | 493 | 80 | 245 | 885 | 151 | 1,854 | 114 | 0 | 7,786 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 438 | 653 | 1,091 | 0 | 2,158 | 119 | 9,149 | 11,426 | 3,068 | 5,756 | 5,787 | 3,567 | 289 | 18,466 | 165 | 347 | 31,496 | |
| Total | 2,441 | 2,334 | 4,775 | 64 | 5,420 | 424 | 11,730 | 17,638 | 3,805 | 18,157 | 6,947 | 4,498 | 444 | 33,850 | 489 | 565 | 57,318 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ill., Ky. | Ind., Minn., Wisc., Daks. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La. Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky Mt. | | Dist. V West Coast |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butane for Petro. Feed. Use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 2 | 47 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 2 | 47 |
| Butane for Other Uses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 99 | 0 | 99 | 261 | 273 | 49 | 181 | 764 | 121 | 329 | 1,109 | 2 | 3 | 1,564 | 163 | 622 | 3,212 |
| Bulk Terminal | 262 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 402 | 0 | 71 | 473 | 109 | 3,365 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,474 | 0 | 0 | 4,209 |
| Pipeline | 30 | 126 | 156 | 0 | 922 | 15 | 264 | 1,201 | 882 | 95 | 5 | 163 | 75 | 1,220 | 130 | 0 | 2,707 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 17 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 66 | 14 | 849 | 929 | 1,004 | 4,202 | 2,699 | 137 | 91 | 8,134 | 42 | 491 | 9,617 |
| Total | 408 | 131 | 539 | 261 | 1,663 | 78 | 1,365 | 3,367 | 2,116 | 7,991 | 3,813 | 302 | 169 | 14,392 | 335 | 1,113 | 19,745 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures for Petro. Feed. Use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 55 | 0 | 19 | 91 | 4 | 278 | 373 |
| Bulk Terminal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 20 | 196 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 197 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 86 | 32 | 7 | (S) | 2 | 20 | 41 | 0 | 4 | 131 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 103 | 302 | 647 | 69 | 69 | 2 | 20 | 807 | 4 | 282 | 1,395 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 103 | 302 | 647 | 69 | 69 | 2 | 20 | 807 | 4 | 282 | 1,395 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulk Terminal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 255 | 1,552 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,807 | 0 | 0 | 1,808 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 464 | 530 | 510 | 59 | 2 | 0 | 118 | 689 | 125 | 0 | 1,344 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,174 | 1,174 | 240 | 4,833 | 0 | 0 | 256 | 5,329 | 0 | 0 | 6,502 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 1,639 | 1,705 | 1,005 | 6,444 | 2 | 0 | 374 | 7,825 | 125 | 0 | 9,654 |
| Isobutane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 88 | 13 | 152 | 271 | 102 | 254 | 557 | 10 | 7 | 930 | 29 | 12 | 1,260 |
| Bulk Terminal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 8 | 80 | 89 | 1,888 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,987 | 0 | 0 | 2,067 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 459 | 0 | 94 | 553 | 177 | 10 | 0 | 50 | 49 | 286 | 36 | 0 | 875 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 45 | 4 | 1,281 | 1,330 | 154 | 2,187 | 1,321 | 54 | 68 | 3,784 | 1 | 30 | 5,148 |
| Total | 10 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 664 | 17 | 1,535 | 2,234 | 532 | 4,339 | 1,878 | 114 | 124 | 6,987 | 66 | 42 | 9,350 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 1 | 70 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 211 |
| Total | 0 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 1 | 70 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 211 |
| Unfinished Oils | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 3,521 | 308 | 3,829 | 46 | 2,455 | 137 | 1,280 | 3,918 | 901 | 6,200 | 3,951 | 184 | 97 | 11,333 | 492 | 5,848 | 25,420 |
| Naphthas and Lighter | 1,662 | 9 | 1,671 | 0 | 2,252 | 10 | 1,138 | 3,400 | 328 | 7,204 | 1,140 | 100 | 3 | 8,775 | 252 | 3,635 | 17,733 |
| Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils | 7,079 | 481 | 7,560 | 99 | 5,837 | 297 | 1,850 | 8,083 | 817 | 12,415 | 6,787 | 800 | 148 | 20,967 | 1,261 | 10,222 | 48,093 |
| Heavy Gas Oils | 1,518 | 257 | 1,775 | 2 | 3,084 | 43 | 1,461 | 4,590 | 522 | 3,793 | 3,492 | 27 | 0 | 7,834 | 728 | 5,506 | 20,433 |
| Residuum | 13,780 | 1,055 | 14,835 | 147 | 13,628 | 487 | 5,729 | 19,991 | 2,568 | 29,612 | 15,370 | 1,111 | 248 | 48,909 | 2,733 | 25,211 | 111,679 |
| Total | 35,560 | 2,010 | 37,570 | 294 | 36,506 | 1,068 | 15,408 | 62,909 | 15,036 | 69,468 | 35,740 | 2,122 | 495 | 115,417 | 3,213 | 25,211 | 144,859 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | | PAD District II | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | | United States | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|--|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky Mt. | | Dist. IV West Coast | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 4,578 | 118 | 4,696 | 34 | 5,423 | 592 | 1,684 | 7,733 | 1,342 | 8,528 | 7,182 | 133 | 149 | 17,334 | 1,886 | 8,130 | 39,779 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 294 | 0 | 294 | 5 | 133 | 1 | 49 | 188 | 53 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 93 | 673 | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 215 | 217 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 229 | |
| Total | 4,872 | 118 | 4,990 | 39 | 5,556 | 595 | 1,948 | 8,138 | 1,407 | 8,573 | 7,182 | 133 | 149 | 17,444 | 1,886 | 8,223 | 40,681 | |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 0 | 7 | 104 | 36 | 25 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 0 | 38 | 351 | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 0 | 7 | 104 | 36 | 25 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 0 | 38 | 351 | |
| Total Finished Motor Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 5,271 | 266 | 5,537 | 100 | 5,637 | 1,450 | 4,137 | 11,324 | 2,450 | 8,368 | 5,216 | 1,030 | 170 | 17,234 | 2,339 | 7,098 | 43,592 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 36,433 | 3,597 | 40,030 | 1,780 | 17,422 | 3,772 | 5,274 | 28,248 | 2,538 | 5,367 | 1,815 | 2,526 | 292 | 12,538 | 1,706 | 9,533 | 92,055 | |
| Pipeline | 14,940 | 651 | 15,591 | 734 | 6,911 | 1,200 | 7,466 | 16,311 | 2,403 | 3,738 | 4,344 | 7,601 | 188 | 18,274 | 1,208 | 2,359 | 53,743 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 32 | |
| Total Finished Motor Gasoline | 56,652 | 4,514 | 61,166 | 2,614 | 29,970 | 6,422 | 16,877 | 55,883 | 7,391 | 17,473 | 11,375 | 11,157 | 650 | 48,046 | 5,276 | 18,990 | 189,362 | |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 2,530 | 145 | 2,675 | 56 | 2,535 | 900 | 2,433 | 5,924 | 1,349 | 3,898 | 2,699 | 816 | 79 | 8,841 | 1,457 | 3,045 | 21,942 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 17,711 | 1,616 | 19,327 | 876 | 8,533 | 2,245 | 3,456 | 15,110 | 1,297 | 2,759 | 838 | 1,285 | 169 | 6,348 | 1,020 | 5,181 | 46,986 | |
| Pipeline | 6,428 | 342 | 6,770 | 348 | 3,000 | 736 | 4,643 | 8,727 | 1,556 | 2,277 | 1,604 | 3,736 | 112 | 9,285 | 781 | 1,160 | 26,723 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 27 | |
| Total | 26,677 | 2,103 | 28,780 | 1,280 | 14,068 | 3,881 | 10,532 | 29,761 | 4,202 | 8,934 | 5,141 | 5,837 | 360 | 24,474 | 3,276 | 9,386 | 95,678 | |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 2,741 | 121 | 2,862 | 44 | 3,102 | 550 | 1,704 | 5,400 | 1,101 | 4,470 | 2,517 | 214 | 91 | 8,393 | 881 | 4,047 | 21,583 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 18,715 | 1,981 | 20,696 | 904 | 8,854 | 1,527 | 1,817 | 13,102 | 1,241 | 2,608 | 977 | 1,241 | 123 | 6,190 | 686 | 4,352 | 45,026 | |
| Pipeline | 8,512 | 309 | 8,821 | 386 | 3,911 | 463 | 2,823 | 7,583 | 847 | 1,461 | 2,740 | 3,865 | 76 | 8,989 | 427 | 1,199 | 27,019 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | |
| Total | 29,968 | 2,411 | 32,379 | 1,334 | 15,867 | 2,540 | 6,344 | 26,085 | 3,189 | 8,539 | 6,234 | 5,320 | 290 | 23,572 | 1,999 | 9,598 | 93,633 | |
| Gasohol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 1 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Total | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 51 | |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 103 | 0 | 39 | 142 | 22 | 330 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 492 | 36 | 239 | 933 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 433 | 41 | 474 | 17 | 257 | 44 | 65 | 383 | 45 | 22 | 4 | 30 | 58 | 159 | 19 | 427 | 1,462 | |
| Pipeline | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 31 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 65 | |
| Total | 475 | 41 | 516 | 17 | 371 | 44 | 135 | 567 | 132 | 352 | 144 | 30 | 58 | 716 | 55 | 666 | 2,520 | |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 129 | 39 | 168 | 0 | 472 | 67 | 273 | 812 | 271 | 729 | 341 | 218 | 157 | 1,716 | 251 | 1,021 | 3,968 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 7 | 10 | 17 | 26 | 174 | 37 | 108 | 345 | 171 | 64 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 280 | 8 | 120 | 770 | |
| Pipeline | 185 | 0 | 185 | 22 | 0 | 58 | 91 | 171 | 171 | 0 | 52 | 92 | 235 | 550 | 87 | 304 | 1,297 | |
| Total | 321 | 49 | 370 | 48 | 646 | 162 | 472 | 1,328 | 613 | 793 | 393 | 355 | 392 | 2,546 | 346 | 1,445 | 6,035 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|---------------|-----------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill. | Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | | Rocky Mt. |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 1,316 | 0 | 1,316 | 39 | 1,301 | 52 | 188 | 1,580 | 322 | 2,489 | 2,483 | 1 | 29 | 5,324 | 352 | 3,204 |
| Bulk Terminal | 5,665 | 153 | 5,818 | 63 | 2,500 | 316 | 542 | 3,421 | 199 | 1,683 | 81 | 41 | 20 | 2,024 | 156 | 1,917 |
| Pipeline | 2,784 | 156 | 2,940 | 109 | 515 | 115 | 1,335 | 2,074 | 781 | 1,219 | 489 | 1,326 | 19 | 3,834 | 115 | 433 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (9) | 0 | (9) | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 9,765 | 309 | 10,074 | 211 | 4,316 | 483 | 2,065 | 7,075 | 1,302 | 5,391 | 3,053 | 1,368 | 68 | 11,182 | 623 | 5,554 |
| Kerosene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 375 | 46 | 421 | 0 | 694 | 29 | 195 | 918 | 45 | 1,001 | 591 | 19 | 59 | 1,715 | 7 | 82 |
| Bulk Terminal | 4,284 | 313 | 4,597 | 271 | 1,315 | 71 | 13 | 1,670 | 15 | 420 | 44 | 26 | 0 | 505 | 27 | 40 |
| Pipeline | 733 | 13 | 746 | 59 | 116 | 0 | 32 | 207 | 17 | 91 | 152 | 146 | 0 | 406 | 0 | 1 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 5,392 | 372 | 5,764 | 330 | 2,125 | 100 | 240 | 2,795 | 79 | 1,512 | 787 | 191 | 60 | 2,629 | 34 | 123 |
| Total Distillate Fuel Oils | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 9,985 | 368 | 10,353 | 49 | 8,030 | 1,811 | 4,497 | 14,387 | 1,319 | 9,888 | 5,885 | 1,314 | 256 | 18,662 | 2,040 | 5,532 |
| Bulk Terminal | 66,177 | 2,875 | 69,052 | 1,344 | 13,775 | 3,668 | 3,751 | 22,538 | 1,395 | 5,619 | 1,608 | 1,235 | 99 | 9,956 | 839 | 4,668 |
| Pipeline | 8,980 | 306 | 9,286 | 438 | 2,064 | 993 | 4,836 | 8,331 | 684 | 1,678 | 1,578 | 4,217 | 82 | 8,239 | 630 | 1,077 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distillate Fuel Oil | 85,142 | 3,549 | 88,691 | 1,831 | 23,869 | 6,472 | 13,085 | 45,257 | 3,399 | 17,185 | 9,071 | 6,766 | 437 | 36,858 | 3,509 | 11,277 |
| Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 9,985 | 364 | 10,349 | 49 | 8,002 | 1,811 | 4,497 | 14,359 | 1,275 | 9,858 | 5,630 | 1,242 | 189 | 17,994 | 2,039 | 5,487 |
| Bulk Terminal | 64,282 | 2,872 | 67,154 | 1,335 | 13,747 | 3,668 | 3,751 | 22,501 | 1,343 | 5,619 | 1,607 | 1,235 | 99 | 9,903 | 839 | 4,632 |
| Pipeline | 8,980 | 306 | 9,286 | 438 | 2,064 | 993 | 4,836 | 8,331 | 684 | 1,678 | 1,578 | 4,217 | 82 | 8,239 | 630 | 1,077 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 83,247 | 3,542 | 86,789 | 1,822 | 23,813 | 6,472 | 13,085 | 45,192 | 3,303 | 16,955 | 8,815 | 6,694 | 370 | 36,137 | 3,508 | 11,196 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 44 | 230 | 255 | 72 | 67 | 688 | 1 | 45 |
| Bulk Terminal | 1,895 | 3 | 1,898 | 9 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 52 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 36 |
| Total | 1,895 | 7 | 1,902 | 9 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 96 | 230 | 256 | 72 | 67 | 721 | 1 | 81 |
| Residual Fuel Oils | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 4,289 | 122 | 4,411 | 110 | 2,129 | 295 | 154 | 2,688 | 410 | 5,511 | 4,136 | 281 | 56 | 10,394 | 513 | 6,654 |
| Bulk Terminal | 31,357 | 601 | 31,958 | 216 | 1,294 | 149 | 649 | 2,308 | 309 | 2,279 | 3,133 | 25 | 0 | 5,746 | 0 | 1,736 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 22 |
| Total | 35,646 | 723 | 36,369 | 326 | 3,423 | 444 | 803 | 4,996 | 719 | 7,791 | 7,269 | 306 | 56 | 16,141 | 513 | 8,412 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 193 | 0 | 193 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 68 | 125 | 132 | 953 | 276 | 6 | 0 | 1,367 | 0 | 315 |
| Total | 193 | 0 | 193 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 68 | 125 | 132 | 953 | 276 | 6 | 0 | 1,367 | 0 | 315 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 1 | 136 | 200 | 1,166 | 272 | 32 | 0 | 1,670 | 0 | 383 |
| Total | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 1 | 136 | 200 | 1,166 | 272 | 32 | 0 | 1,670 | 0 | 383 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|------------|-------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|---------------|-----------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas | | | La. Gulf Coast | No La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Inland | Gulf Coast | Coast | | | | | | |
| Special Naphthas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 48 | 45 | 93 | 0 | 245 | 0 | 190 | 435 | 35 | 1,256 | 70 | 121 | 0 | 1,482 | 8 | 196 | 2,214 |
| Bulk Terminal | 722 | 25 | 747 | 36 | 184 | 7 | 0 | 227 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 139 | 0 | 0 | 1,113 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 133 |
| Total | 770 | 70 | 840 | 36 | 429 | 7 | 190 | 662 | 168 | 1,376 | 70 | 140 | 0 | 1,754 | 8 | 196 | 3,460 |
| Lubricants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 77 | 454 | 531 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 44 | 89 | 0 | 251 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 334 | 2 | 44 | 1,000 |
| Bright Stock | 525 | 437 | 962 | 0 | 593 | 0 | 447 | 1,040 | 0 | 1,859 | 1,042 | 79 | 0 | 2,980 | 57 | 521 | 5,560 |
| Neutral | 658 | 147 | 805 | 0 | 157 | 0 | 126 | 283 | 39 | 2,042 | 286 | 184 | 0 | 2,551 | 7 | 101 | 3,747 |
| Other | 825 | 190 | 1,015 | 12 | 432 | 16 | 54 | 514 | 4 | 13 | 197 | 68 | 2 | 284 | 3 | 525 | 2,341 |
| Bulk Terminals | 2,085 | 1,228 | 3,313 | 12 | 1,227 | 16 | 671 | 1,926 | 43 | 4,165 | 1,508 | 331 | 2 | 6,149 | 69 | 1,191 | 12,648 |
| Wax, Microcrystalline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 3 | 37 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 121 |
| Total | 3 | 37 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 121 |
| Wax, Crystalline—Fully Refined | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 10 | 45 | 55 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 27 | 47 | 0 | 83 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 258 | 10 | 34 | 404 |
| Total | 10 | 45 | 55 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 27 | 47 | 0 | 83 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 258 | 10 | 34 | 404 |
| Wax, Crystalline—Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 6 | 74 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 0 | 11 | 229 |
| Total | 6 | 74 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 0 | 11 | 229 |
| Petroleum Coke | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 1,174 | 0 | 1,174 | 0 | 830 | 63 | 1,140 | 2,033 | 0 | 146 | 438 | 218 | 0 | 802 | 713 | 1,971 | 6,693 |
| Total | 1,174 | 0 | 1,174 | 0 | 830 | 63 | 1,140 | 2,033 | 0 | 146 | 438 | 218 | 0 | 802 | 713 | 1,971 | 6,693 |
| Asphalt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 1,735 | 27 | 1,762 | 219 | 1,678 | 479 | 822 | 3,198 | 503 | 580 | 898 | 754 | 103 | 2,838 | 1,144 | 1,191 | 10,133 |
| Bulk Terminal | 1,623 | 383 | 2,006 | 142 | 961 | 357 | 113 | 1,573 | 0 | 0 | 166 | 73 | 0 | 239 | 0 | 140 | 3,958 |
| Total | 3,358 | 410 | 3,768 | 361 | 2,639 | 836 | 935 | 4,771 | 503 | 580 | 1,064 | 827 | 103 | 3,077 | 1,144 | 1,331 | 14,091 |
| Road Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 54 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 54 |
| Miscellaneous Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 333 | 54 | 387 | 1 | 71 | 14 | 13 | 99 | 48 | 440 | 303 | 66 | 0 | 957 | 1 | 202 | 1,546 |
| Bulk Terminal | 26 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 16 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 113 | 186 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | (s) | 4 | 32 | 824 | 1 | 93 | (s) | 950 | 1 | 0 | 955 |
| Total | 359 | 54 | 413 | 1 | 89 | 17 | 15 | 122 | 90 | 1,271 | 316 | 175 | (s) | 1,852 | 2 | 315 | 2,704 |
| Total Stocks, All Oils | — | — | 256,838 | — | — | — | — | 265,278 | — | — | — | — | — | 731,625 | 31,157 | 170,255 | 1,455,155 |

1 Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.

2 Includes 33799 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | From I to | | | From II to | | | From III to | | | From IV to | | | From V to | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|---|------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | II | | | I | | | I | | | II | | | I | | |
| | II | III | V | I | III | IV | V | I | II | IV | V | II | III | V | III |
| Crude Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 405 | 1,574 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,248 |
| Petroleum Products | 8,700 | 528 | 0 | 3,504 | 5,630 | 2,481 | 0 | 0 | 94,337 | 24,933 | 0 | 2,426 | 81 | 1,323 | 0 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 329 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,212 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 1,738 | 148 | 0 | 1,886 | 5,799 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 351 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,314 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 749 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 5,544 | 0 | 0 | 1,527 | 2,029 | 1,552 | 0 | 49,165 | 11,592 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 861 | 0 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 3,049 | 0 | 0 | 619 | 1,132 | 876 | 0 | 22,641 | 5,649 | 0 | 569 | 0 | 0 | 671 | 0 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 2,495 | 0 | 0 | 908 | 897 | 676 | 0 | 26,524 | 5,943 | 0 | 404 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 0 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 168 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 172 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 715 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 233 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 52 | 633 | 0 | 10,549 | 2,104 | 0 | 177 | 4 | 0 | 51 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,310 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2,479 | 0 | 0 | 366 | 891 | 139 | 0 | 24,902 | 2,311 | 0 | 370 | 255 | 0 | 304 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4 | 2,479 | 0 | 0 | 366 | 746 | 139 | 0 | 24,559 | 2,311 | 0 | 370 | 255 | 0 | 304 | 0 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 343 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 457 | 0 | 0 | 2,681 | 152 | 0 | 475 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feedstock | 14 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 195 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubricants | 141 | 35 | 0 | 18 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 488 | 240 | 0 | 207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Wax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asphalt and Road Oil | 0 | 102 | 0 | 182 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 310 | 289 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 20 | 17 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 787 | 127 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Total All Products | 8,700 | 528 | 0 | 3,504 | 5,630 | 2,481 | 0 | 94,742 | 26,507 | 0 | 2,426 | 1,296 | 81 | 1,323 | 18,296 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | From I to | From II to | | | | From III to | | | | From IV to | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|----|-------|-------|------------|-------|-----|--|
| | II | I | III | IV | I | II | IV | V | II | III | V | | |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 0 | 0 | 329 | 0 | 0 | 1,212 | 0 | 0 | 352 | 14 | 0 | 0 | |
| Unfractionated Stream | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 0 | 1,018 | 1,738 | 148 | 1,463 | 5,799 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 67 | 0 | 0 | |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 749 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 4,268 | 1,295 | 2,009 | 1,552 | 37,539 | 10,907 | 0 | 973 | 486 | 0 | 0 | 861 | |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 2,323 | 534 | 1,112 | 876 | 17,760 | 5,312 | 0 | 569 | 366 | 0 | 0 | 671 | |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 1,945 | 761 | 897 | 676 | 19,779 | 5,595 | 0 | 404 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 190 | |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 10 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 143 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 256 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 107 | |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 54 | 119 | 52 | 633 | 6,840 | 1,833 | 0 | 177 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 51 | |
| Kerosene | 1,673 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 836 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 1,673 | 327 | 746 | 139 | 19,826 | 1,804 | 0 | 370 | 255 | 0 | 0 | 304 | |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4 | 1,673 | 327 | 746 | 139 | 19,826 | 1,804 | 0 | 370 | 255 | 0 | 0 | 304 | |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 6,148 | 2,831 | 4,942 | 2,481 | 66,788 | 22,482 | 0 | 1,741 | 1,296 | 81 | 1,323 | 0 | |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | From I to | | | From II to | | | From III to | | | | From V to | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|---|------------|-----|---|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|-----|-------|----------|
| | II | III | V | I | III | V | I | New Eng | Cent Atl | Low Atl | II | V | I | III |
| Crude Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 405 | 0 | 405 | 0 | 1,574 | 0 | 1,654 | 0 18,248 |
| Petroleum Products | 2,552 | 528 | 0 | 673 | 688 | 0 | 27,549 | 3,350 | 7,068 | 17,131 | 2,451 | 685 | 0 | 48 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 351 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,314 | 0 | 1,292 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 1,276 | 0 | 0 | 232 | 20 | 0 | 11,626 | 967 | 542 | 10,117 | 685 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 14 | 42 | 84 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 172 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 459 | 0 | 195 | 264 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 90 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3,709 | 229 | 958 | 2,522 | 271 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 474 | 0 | 243 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 806 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 145 | 0 | 5,076 | 1,258 | 1,491 | 2,327 | 507 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 457 | 0 | 2,681 | 882 | 1,145 | 654 | 152 | 475 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use | 14 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 22 | 32 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 195 | 0 | 76 | 119 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubricants | 141 | 35 | 0 | 18 | 43 | 0 | 488 | 0 | 384 | 104 | 240 | 207 | 0 | 25 |
| Wax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asphalt and Road Oil | 0 | 102 | 0 | 182 | 0 | 0 | 310 | 0 | 9 | 301 | 289 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 20 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 767 | 0 | 656 | 131 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 13 |
| Total | 2,552 | 528 | 0 | 673 | 688 | 0 | 27,954 | 3,350 | 7,473 | 17,131 | 4,025 | 665 | 1,654 | 0 18,296 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | P.A.D. District I | | | P.A.D. District II | | | P.A.D. District III | | | P.A.D. District IV | | | P.A.D. District V | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Receipts into PADD I | Shipments from PADD I | Net Receipts PADD I | Receipts into PADD II | Shipments from PADD II | Net Receipts PADD II | Receipts into PADD III | Shipments from PADD III | Net Receipts PADD III | Receipts into PADD IV | Shipments from PADD IV | Net Receipts PADD IV | Receipts into PADD V | Shipments from PADD V | Net Receipts PADD V |
| Crude Oil | 2,059 | 0 | 2,059 | 1,574 | 0 | 1,574 | 18,248 | 1,979 | 16,269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,902 | -19,902 |
| Petroleum Products | 97,841 | 9,228 | 88,613 | 34,929 | 11,615 | 23,314 | 6,287 | 121,696 | -115,409 | 2,481 | 2,700 | -219 | 3,749 | 48 | 3,701 |
| Natural Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,564 | 329 | 1,235 | 343 | 1,212 | -869 | 0 | 366 | -366 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 2,704 | 23 | 2,681 | 5,913 | 2,904 | 3,009 | 1,828 | 7,485 | -5,657 | 148 | 181 | -33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unrefined Oils | 1,314 | 351 | 963 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 351 | 1,314 | -963 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 749 | 0 | 749 | 0 | 749 | -749 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 50,692 | 5,544 | 45,148 | 17,622 | 5,108 | 12,514 | 2,029 | 61,730 | -59,701 | 1,552 | 1,347 | 205 | 1,834 | 0 | 1,834 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 23,260 | 3,049 | 20,211 | 9,064 | 2,627 | 6,437 | 1,132 | 28,859 | -27,727 | 876 | 1,037 | -161 | 1,240 | 0 | 1,240 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 27,432 | 2,495 | 24,937 | 8,558 | 2,481 | 6,077 | 897 | 32,871 | -31,974 | 676 | 310 | 366 | 594 | 0 | 594 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 168 | 10 | 158 | 130 | 9 | 121 | 0 | 288 | -288 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 715 | 172 | 543 | 257 | 68 | 189 | 68 | 936 | -868 | 0 | 192 | -192 | 328 | 0 | 328 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 10,675 | 233 | 10,442 | 2,341 | 811 | 1,530 | 52 | 12,830 | -12,778 | 633 | 55 | 578 | 228 | 0 | 228 |
| Kerosene | 1,310 | 87 | 1,223 | 146 | 0 | 146 | 0 | 1,369 | -1,369 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 25,268 | 2,479 | 22,789 | 5,045 | 1,396 | 3,649 | 891 | 27,583 | -26,692 | 139 | 559 | -420 | 674 | 0 | 674 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4 | 24,925 | 2,479 | 22,446 | 5,045 | 1,251 | 3,794 | 746 | 27,240 | -26,494 | 139 | 559 | -420 | 674 | 0 | 674 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | 343 | 0 | 343 | 0 | 145 | -145 | 145 | 343 | -198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 2,859 | 0 | 2,859 | 152 | 635 | -483 | 457 | 3,308 | -2,851 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 475 | 0 | 475 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feedstock Use | 63 | 14 | 49 | 79 | 32 | 47 | 33 | 119 | -86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | -10 |
| Special Naphthas | 203 | 0 | 203 | 114 | 8 | 105 | 0 | 309 | -309 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubricants | 506 | 176 | 330 | 381 | 61 | 320 | 103 | 935 | -832 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 207 | 25 | 182 |
| Wax | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | -13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asphalt and Road Oil | 492 | 102 | 390 | 289 | 182 | 107 | 102 | 599 | -497 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 859 | 37 | 822 | 147 | 72 | 75 | 30 | 917 | -887 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | -10 |
| Total All Products | 99,900 | 9,228 | 90,672 | 36,503 | 11,615 | 24,888 | 24,535 | 123,675 | -99,140 | 2,481 | 2,700 | -219 | 3,749 | 19,950 | -16,201 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | | PAD District IV | | PAD District V | | United States |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | PAD District III | | Total | Rocky Mtn. | Dist. V West Coast | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | No La., Ark. | New Mexico | | | | | |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 | 15 | 328 | 67 | 240 | 675 | 23 | 81 | 814 |
| 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 23 | 0 | 45 |
| 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 240 | 261 | 0 | 32 | 303 |
| Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur | 3,935 | 115 | 4,050 | 116 | 1,801 | 343 | 433 | 2,693 | 720 | 6,648 | 5,786 | 253 | 77 | 13,484 | 353 | 9,088 | 29,668 | |
| 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur | 370 | 25 | 395 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 141 | 370 | 92 | 132 | 8 | 743 | 26 | 203 | 1,388 | |
| 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur | 721 | 0 | 721 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 126 | 166 | 29 | 241 | 93 | -106 | 0 | 257 | 138 | 858 | 2,140 | |
| 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur | 1,737 | 0 | 1,737 | 116 | 633 | 0 | 171 | 920 | 421 | 1,970 | 823 | 112 | 5 | 3,331 | 86 | 1,346 | 7,420 | |
| Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur | 383 | 90 | 473 | 0 | 632 | 127 | 112 | 871 | 76 | 560 | 1,162 | 20 | 64 | 1,882 | 81 | 6,125 | 9,432 | |
| Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur | 724 | 0 | 724 | 0 | 480 | 211 | 24 | 715 | 53 | 3,507 | 3,616 | 95 | 0 | 7,271 | 22 | 556 | 9,288 | |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Statement.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind. Ill., Ky | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky Mts. | Dist. V West Coast | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil — 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 57 | 4 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 66 |
| Bulk Terminal | 644 | 0 | 644 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 644 |
| Total | 644 | 4 | 648 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 57 | 4 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 710 |
| No.4 Fuel Oil — 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 22 |
| Bulk Terminal | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 72 |
| Total | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 94 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil — 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 30 | 229 | 38 | 3 | 67 | 367 | 0 | 20 | 408 |
| Bulk Terminal | 682 | 0 | 682 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 710 |
| Total | 682 | 0 | 682 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 30 | 229 | 38 | 3 | 67 | 367 | 0 | 20 | 1,116 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil — 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| Bulk Terminal | 433 | 0 | 433 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 469 |
| Total | 433 | 0 | 433 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 478 |
| No.4 Fuel Oil — Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 65 | 0 | 224 | 0 | 19 | 243 |
| Bulk Terminal | 65 | 3 | 68 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 129 |
| Total | 65 | 3 | 68 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 52 | 0 | 159 | 65 | 0 | 276 | 0 | 19 | 372 |
| Residual Fuel Oil — 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 391 | 32 | 423 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 117 | 107 | 86 | 19 | 13 | 342 | 105 | 341 | 1,221 |
| Bulk Terminal | 5,704 | 0 | 5,704 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 2,016 | 3 | 0 | 2,019 | 0 | 0 | 7,748 |
| Total | 6,095 | 32 | 6,127 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 6 | 35 | 117 | 107 | 2,102 | 22 | 13 | 2,361 | 105 | 341 | 8,969 |
| Residual Fuel Oil — 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 691 | 3 | 694 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 12 | 117 | 6 | 295 | 65 | 61 | 0 | 427 | 46 | 1,072 | 2,356 |
| Bulk Terminal | 2,800 | 0 | 2,800 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 125 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 3,054 |
| Total | 3,491 | 3 | 3,494 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 12 | 208 | 6 | 420 | 103 | 61 | 0 | 590 | 46 | 1,072 | 5,410 |
| Residual Fuel Oil — 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 1,166 | 0 | 1,166 | 110 | 828 | 0 | 55 | 993 | 191 | 1,470 | 1,085 | 87 | 4 | 2,837 | 134 | 1,242 | 6,372 |
| Bulk Terminal | 7,920 | 183 | 8,103 | 80 | 643 | 11 | 46 | 780 | 106 | 393 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 604 | 0 | 395 | 9,882 |
| Total | 9,086 | 183 | 9,269 | 190 | 1,471 | 11 | 101 | 1,773 | 297 | 1,863 | 1,190 | 87 | 4 | 3,441 | 134 | 1,637 | 16,254 |
| Residual Fuel Oil — 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 871 | 67 | 938 | 0 | 604 | 138 | 64 | 806 | 59 | 583 | 675 | 10 | 39 | 1,366 | 54 | 3,448 | 6,632 |
| Bulk Terminal | 3,592 | 332 | 3,924 | 136 | 358 | 63 | 451 | 1,008 | 0 | 602 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 715 | 0 | 749 | 6,396 |
| Total | 4,463 | 419 | 4,882 | 136 | 962 | 201 | 515 | 1,814 | 59 | 1,185 | 788 | 10 | 39 | 2,081 | 54 | 4,197 | 13,028 |
| Residual Fuel Oil — Greater than 2.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 1,170 | 0 | 1,170 | 0 | 588 | 157 | 17 | 762 | 37 | 3,056 | 2,225 | 104 | 0 | 5,422 | 174 | 551 | 8,079 |
| Bulk Terminal | 11,341 | 86 | 11,427 | 0 | 177 | 75 | 152 | 404 | 203 | 1,159 | 861 | 22 | 0 | 2,245 | 0 | 592 | 14,668 |
| Total | 12,511 | 86 | 12,597 | 0 | 765 | 232 | 169 | 1,166 | 240 | 4,215 | 3,086 | 126 | 0 | 7,667 | 174 | 1,143 | 22,747 |
| Residual Fuel Oil — Sulfur Content Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 23 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 23 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Country | Residual Fuel Oil | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------|
| | 0.00 to 0.30% | 0.31 to 0.50% | 0.51 to 1.00% | 1.01 to 2.00% | Greater Than 2.00% | Not Specified | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2,505 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,505 |
| Iraq | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 216 | 162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 378 |
| Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 2,721 | 162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,883 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 189 |
| Gabon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 10 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Iran | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nigeria | 182 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 182 |
| Venezuela | 1,399 | 0 | 220 | 163 | 4,429 | 0 | 6,211 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 1,581 | 10 | 220 | 372 | 4,429 | 0 | 6,612 |
| Other | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 96 |
| Bolivia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 680 | 0 | 663 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,343 |
| Brunei | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | 166 | 0 | 557 | 45 | 39 | 0 | 808 |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghana | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Liberia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 199 | 0 | 215 | 300 | 4,178 | 0 | 4,892 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| People's Republic of China | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 261 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 481 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tunisia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 404 | 0 | 0 | 404 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 0 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 215 |
| Virgin Islands | 452 | 905 | 1,563 | 343 | 522 | 0 | 3,785 |
| Yugoslavia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zaire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | | | | | | | |
| Hemisphere | 232 | 200 | 548 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 1,630 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 774 | 395 | 796 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 1,997 |
| Subtotal Other | 2,504 | 1,650 | 4,818 | 1,774 | 5,056 | 0 | 15,802 |
| Total Imports | 6,806 | 1,822 | 5,038 | 2,147 | 9,484 | 0 | 25,297 |

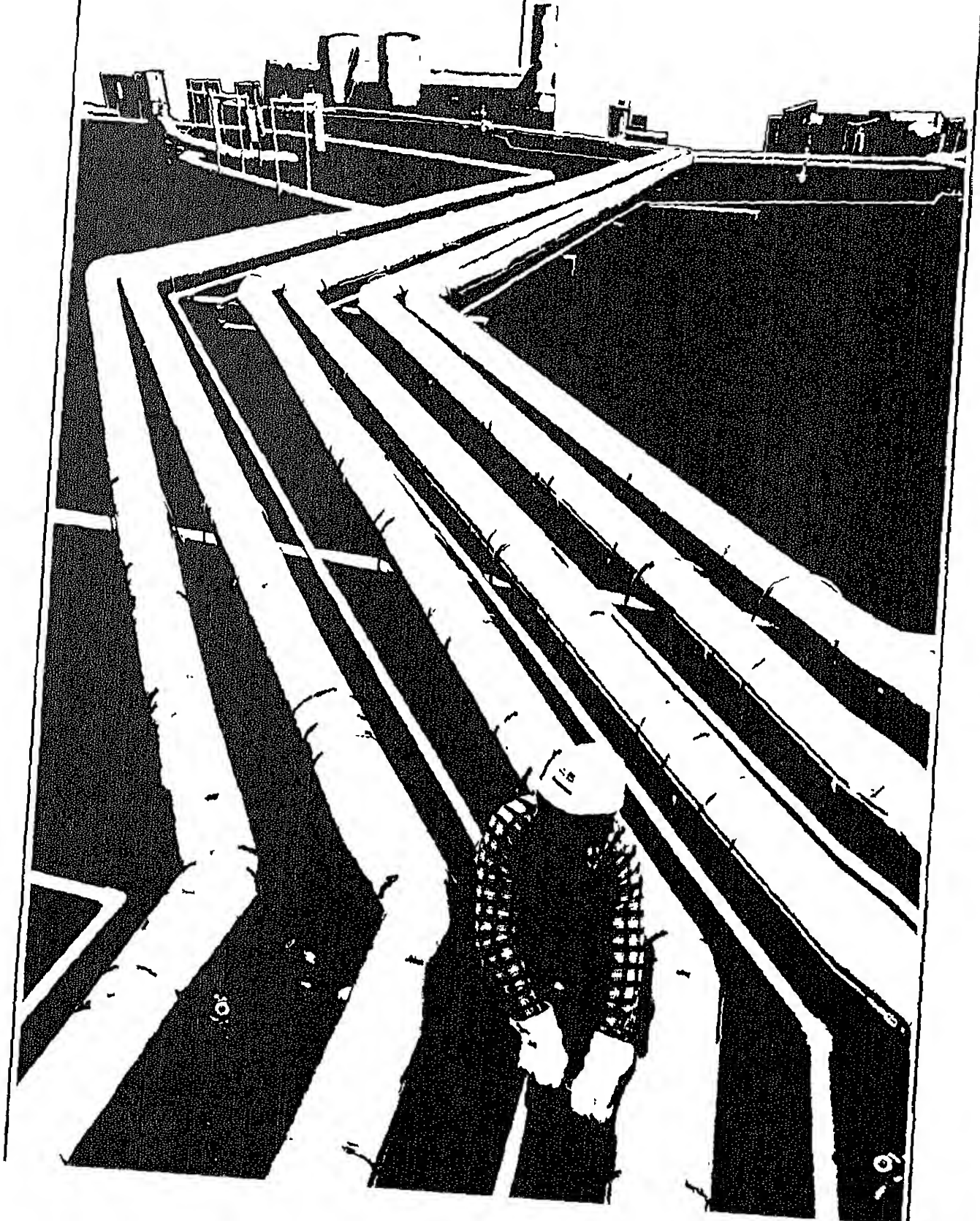
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| State | Residual Fuel Oil | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | 0.00 to 0.30% | 0.31 to 0.50% | 0.51 to 1.00% | 1.01 to 2.00% | Greater Than 2.00% | Not Specified | |
| PAD District I | 5,926 | 1,362 | 4,418 | 1,645 | 9,431 | 0 | 22,780 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 0 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 215 |
| Florida | 0 | 0 | 215 | 48 | 1,604 | 0 | 1,868 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 223 | 0 | 223 |
| Maine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 996 | 0 | 996 |
| Maryland | 0 | 0 | 846 | 30 | 364 | 0 | 1,239 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 1,653 | 0 | 1,725 |
| New Jersey | 1,050 | 567 | 280 | 812 | 1,513 | 0 | 3,410 |
| New York | 4,458 | 575 | 2,281 | 347 | 1,207 | 0 | 9,333 |
| North Carolina | 0 | 0 | 580 | 0 | 287 | 0 | 634 |
| Pennsylvania | 309 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 1,202 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 166 | 0 | 355 |
| South Carolina | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Virginia | 102 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 1,324 | 0 | 1,573 |
| PAD District II | 115 | 0 | 319 | 41 | 39 | 0 | 514 |
| Michigan | 0 | 0 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 274 |
| Minnesota | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| North Dakota | 4 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 39 | 0 | 85 |
| Ohio | 60 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 |
| PAD District III | 746 | 200 | 301 | 404 | 14 | 0 | 1,666 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 0 | 220 | 404 | 14 | 0 | 640 |
| Texas | 744 | 200 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,026 |
| PAD District IV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PAD District V | 19 | 260 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 337 |
| Hawaii | 2 | 260 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 316 |
| Oregon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Washington | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| All PAD Districts | 6,806 | 1,822 | 5,038 | 2,147 | 9,484 | 0 | 25,297 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon and a hydroxyl group, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

- **Normal Butane**—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1°F . This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- **Other Butanes**—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , recovered from refinery processes. It is reported in the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residual oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixtures with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

- **Domestic**—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- **Foreign**—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

(including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- **No. 1 Fuel Oil**—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

- **No. 2 Fuel Oil**—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

- **No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils**—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:

1. **No. 1-D**—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.

2. **No. 2-D**—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.

- **No. 4 Fuel Oil**—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6 , extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4 , recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- **Associated Gas**—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.

- **Non-Associated Gas**—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. "Imported crude oil burned as fuel" includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that has a boiling temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C₅H₁₂, obtained by fractionation of gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a boiling point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 572° F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) by lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentane and heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil and water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at the temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still bottoms. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants can be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- **Bright Stock**—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- **Neutral**—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 100 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- **Other**—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneous products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines.

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- **Finished Leaded Gasoline**—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.
- **Finished Unleaded Gasoline**—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.
- **Gasohol**—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and-exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation with 15 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- **Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point**—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.
- **Other oils over 400° F. end-point**—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5.42-gallon barrels per short ton.

- **Marketable Coke**—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.
- **Catalyst Coke**—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, ethane, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils less than 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refinery, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8 , extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and ASTM Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6 , recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Specification 128 Fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- **Petrochemical Feedstock Use**—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.
- **Fuel Use**—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- **Microcrystalline Wax**—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

- Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.
- Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)
(D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150
SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
- Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- **Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax**—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

- Viscosity at 210° F.
(D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
- Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.
- Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

- **Crystalline-Other Wax**—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

- Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
- Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

PAD District

Refining District

I

East Coast—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Appalachian #2—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

II

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Texas Inland—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

III

Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.

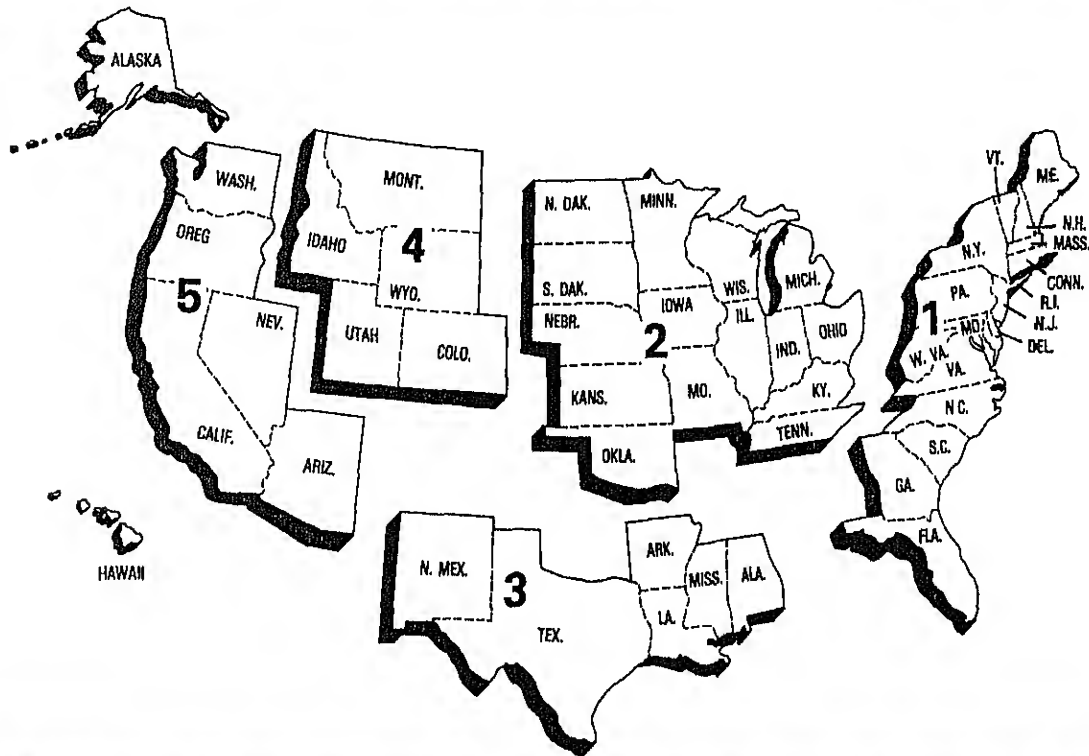
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Rocky Mountain—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

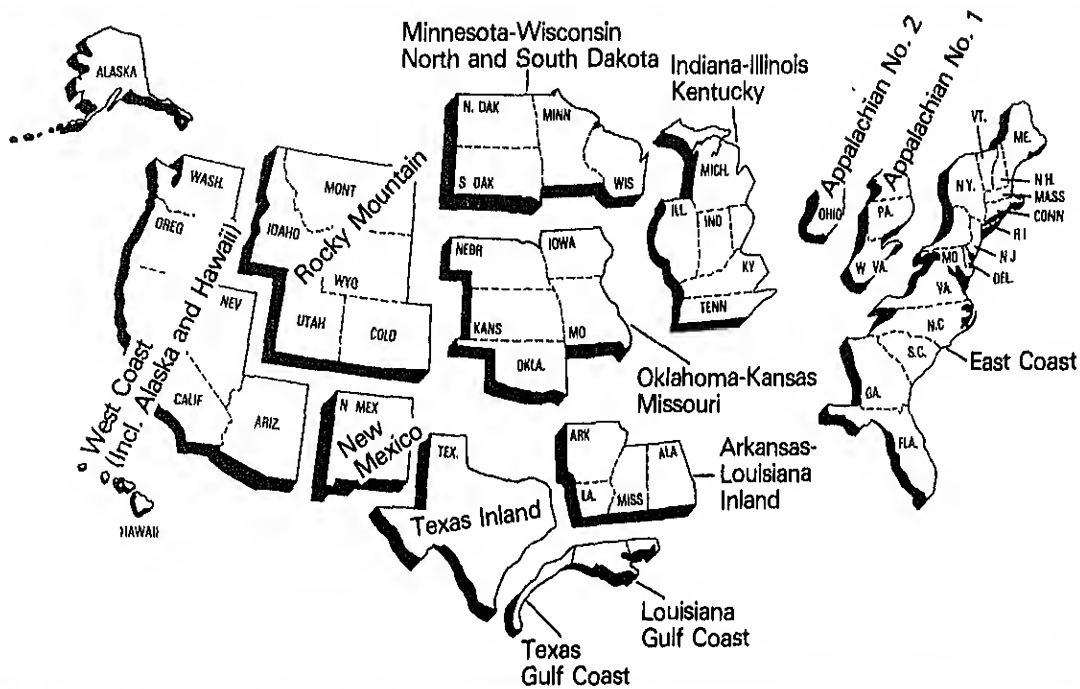
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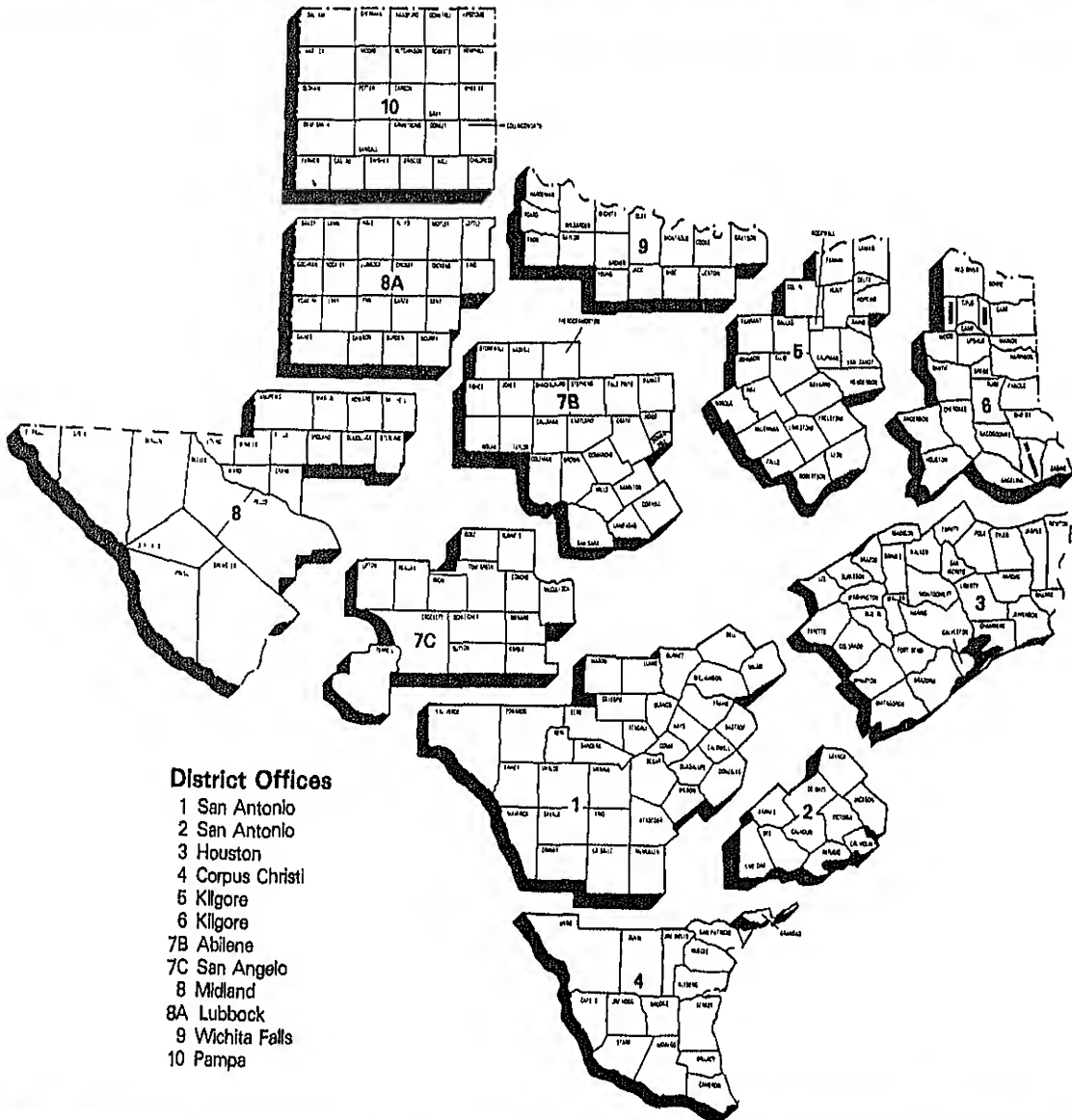
West Coast—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



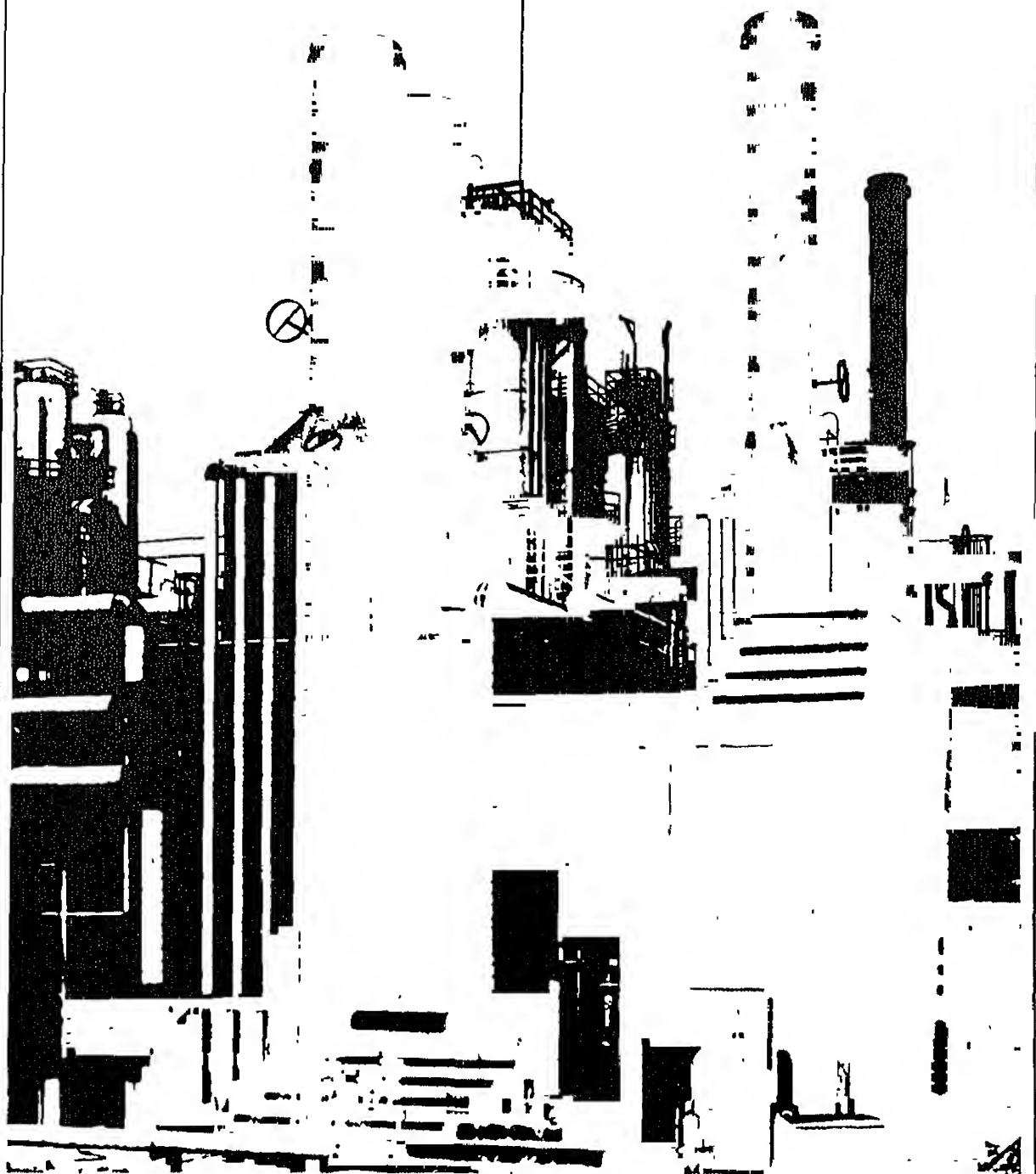
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts





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Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA-64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducted by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production and storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Almanac* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls through possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA-64 are shown by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report month. Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of the aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stock value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result of telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, and identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includes checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month change (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls are made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA-87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-87); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA-89); and the

[illegible]

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operation and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleum reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of the Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA-87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA-88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA-89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA-90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journal* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends in Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and the annual survey EIA-177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA-87, are shown by the example presented below. The EIA-88 and EIA-89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA-90 collects data on crude oil stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For these companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event that previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data for companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of companies that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance action. Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type **B 0 1** EIA Company Identification No Report Period Yr Mo. **SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES**
(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

| ITEM DESCRIPTION | PROD UCT CODE | STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH | RECEIPTS DURING MONTH | INPUTS DURING MONTH | PRODUCTION DURING MONTH | SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH | REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH | STOCKS END OF MONTH |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020) | 050 | | | | X | | | |
| Domestic (incl. Alaskan) | 010 | X | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Foreign | 020 | X | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Alaskan | 011 | X | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Products of natural gas processing plants | | | | | | | | |
| Ethane | 110 | | | | X | | | |
| Propane | 231 | | | | X | | | |
| Ethane-propane mixtures | 241 | | | | X | | | |
| Isobutane | 233 | | | | X | | | |
| Normal butane | 235 | | | | X | | | |
| Other butanes | 236 | | | | X | | | |
| Butane-propane mixtures | 234 | | | | X | | | |
| Natural gasoline and isopentane | 220 | | | | X | | | |
| Plant condensate | 210 | | | | X | | | |
| Unfractionated stream | 227 | | | | X | | | |
| Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen | 090 | | | | X | | | |
| Alcohol | 091 | | | | X | | | |
| Unfinished oils | 812 | | | | | | | |
| Gasoline | | | | | | | | |
| Finished leaded motor | 132 | | | | | | | |
| Finished unleaded motor | 133 | | | | | | | |
| Blending components motor | 134 | | | | | | | |
| Gasohol | 135 | | | | | | | |
| Finished aviation | 111 | | | | | | | |
| Blending components aviation | 112 | | | | | | | |
| Special naphthas (solvents) | 061 | | | | | | | |
| Jet fuel | | | | | | | | |
| Naphtha type | 211 | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene type | 213 | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene (incl. range oil) | 311 | | | | | | | |
| Distillate fuel oil Less No. 4 | 412 | | | | | | | |
| No. 4 fuel oil | 414 | | | | | | | |
| Residual fuel oil | 611 | | | | | | | |
| Lubricating oils | | | | | | | | |
| Bright stock | 853 | | | | | | | |
| Neutral | 855 | | | | | | | |
| Other | 859 | | | | | | | |
| Asphalt | 900 | | | | | | | |
| Wax | | | | | | | | |
| Microcrystalline | 061 | | | | | | | |
| Crystalline fully refined | 071 | | | | | | | |
| Crystalline other | 081 | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum coke | | | | | | | | |
| Marketable | 021 | | | | | | | |
| Catalyst | 022 | | | | | | | |
| Road oil | 031 | | | | | | | |
| Still gas | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 042 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 044 | | | | | | | |
| Ethane and/or ethylene | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 612 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 652 | | | | | | | |
| Propane and/or propylene | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 613 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 653 | | | | | | | |
| Butane and/or butylene | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 614 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 654 | | | | | | | |
| Butane-propane mixtures | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 618 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 656 | | | | | | | |
| Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use | 615 | | | | | | | |
| Naphtha—less than 400° end point | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 822 | | | | | | | |
| Other oils—over 400° end point | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 824 | | | | | | | |
| Other finished products | | | | | | | | |
| Non fuel use | 097 | | | | | | | |
| Fuel Use | 098 | | | | | | | |
| Overage (Inputs) or shortage (Production) | 911 | X | X | | | X | X | X |
| TOTAL | 999 | X | X | | | X | X | X |

Note 1.3 EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-161); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-162); the "Pipeline Product Stock Report" (EIA-163); the "Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-164); and the "Imports Report" (EIA-165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under the monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-161 through EIA-164, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-165, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from the JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA-60 system (for imports). All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA-161: Uses the EIA-87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA-162: Uses the EIA-88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA-163: Based on the EIA-89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA-164: Uses the EIA-90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the United States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA-165: Uses the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s .) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s .) Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-161; 75 percent for the EIA-162; 95 percent for the EIA-163; 80 percent for the EIA-164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA-170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA-170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-O) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-O is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA-60/P-133-M-O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period. Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never closed; resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.
2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.
3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501- 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock withdrawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received until several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2.1 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until the State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted that refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P-133-M-O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories; crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimated monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecast crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PAD District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0.6 percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM522 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil used directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on a PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate net receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-164, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-88, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-163, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January through December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3-year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors were assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-170 and EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel and residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy of principal petroleum supply data series. ¹This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual (PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.
- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecessor of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*).

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for the weekly systems, try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and have no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists of respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Such inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overall accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources of data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from several independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annual estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EIA and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.²

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied for domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EIA estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production had grown about 5-7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980³ confirmed that the lower

¹*An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292, June 1981.

²Maxima Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft*, (Silver Spring, Maryland: February 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

³Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *An Evaluation of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the PSA estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the PSA estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the PSA and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the PSA estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the PSA estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

| | Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|---|--------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual ^b | 3,121 | 3,178 | 3,009 | /// | /// | /// |
| <u>Comparative Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report ^c | 3,130 | 3,214 | 3,021 | 100.3% | 101.1% | 100.4% |
| Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas ^d | — | 3,148 | 3,016 | — | 99.1% | 100.2% |
| Oil and Gas Journal Estimates ^e of Total Production derived from Monthly Data | 3,168 | 3,165 | 3,005 | 101.5% | 99.6% | 99.9% |
| EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA-23) ^f | 3,102 | 3,144 | 3,001 | 99.4% | 98.9% | 99.7% |
| /// = Not applicable | | | | | | |
| — = Not available | | | | | | |

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

^bFrom Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^cFrom issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report*. The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

^dFrom Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*, 1978.

^eFrom issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal*. Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

^fFrom EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

| | Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Comparative Estimates as a Percent of the Primary Estimate | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|--|--------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA-60) from <i>Petroleum Statement, Annual</i> ^b | 2,380 | 2,320 | 2,414 | /// | /// | /// |
| <u>Comparative Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners ^c | 2,346 | 2,323 | 2,360 | 98.6% | 100.1% | 97.8% |
| Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502) ^d | 2,415 | 2,338 | 2,431 | 101.5% | 100.8% | 100.7% |
| EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA-87) ^e | 2,364 | 2,334 | 2,431 | 99.3% | 100.6% | 100.7% |

/// = Not applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

^bFrom Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979.

^cEstimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (which excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. The annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days in each month.

^dData on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from these estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau of Census Report IM-245-X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

^eEstimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The data for the computation are published in EIA's *Petroleum Statement, Annuals*. The stock changes (all increases) are derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA-90, plus the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

| | Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|---|--------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate from <i>Petroleum Statement Annual</i> ^b | 2,573 | 2,711 | 2,625 | /// | /// | /// |
| <u>Comparative Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
| EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306) ^c | 2,708 | 2,792 | 2,671 | 105.2% | 103.0% | 101.8% |
| Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data ^d | 2,766 | 2,851 | 2,706 | 107.5% | 105.2% | 103.1% |
| Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales ^e | 2,631 | 2,746 | 2,656 | 102.3% | 101.3% | 101.2% |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries ^f | 2,579 | 2,697 | 2,612 | 100.2% | 99.5% | 99.5% |

/// = Not applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

^bDerived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^cDerived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

^dThe estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520-2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,757 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

^eFrom the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

^fAPI publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

| | Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|---|-------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate from <i>Petroleum Statement Annual</i> ^b | 1,269 | 1,307 | 1,275 | /// | /// | /// |
| <u>Comparative Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
| EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306) ^c | 1,282 | 1,275 | 1,242 | 101.0% | 97.6% | 97.4% |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries ^d | 1,291 | 1,300 | 1,277 | 101.7% | 99.5% | 100.2% |

/// = Not applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

^bDerived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

^cDerived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^dAPI publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

| | Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimates | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|--|--------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate from <i>Petroleum Statement, Annual</i> ^b | 1,024 | 1,095 | 1,109 | /// | /// | /// |
| Comparative Estimates | | | | | | |
| EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306) ^c | 796 | 832 | 847 | 80.8% | 79.6% | 80.1% |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries ^d | 1,044 | 1,101 | 1,114 | 102.0% | 100.5% | 100.4% |

/// = Not Applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

^bDerived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from the figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

^cDerived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^dAPI publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents and from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final PSA estimates. Such inaccuracies can still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and its predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimates published in the PSA. During 1977-1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published about 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published about 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and in terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlier estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energy information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about the same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*. Caution should be exercised, however, in drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved data processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1979, EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is making progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates ^a
January 1977 - December 1979

| | <u>Production During Month</u> | | <u>Primary Stocks At End of Month</u> | | <u>Imports During Month</u> | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report</i> ^b | # 98.7% | 1.6% | # 98.3% | 1.4% | # 95.4% | 2.4% |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Petroleum Statement, Monthly</i> ^c | # 99.6% | 0.6% | 100.0% | 0.1% | # 98.4% | 1.3% |

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates ^a
January 1977 - December 1979

| | <u>Motor Gasoline</u> | | <u>Distillate Fuel Oil</u> | | <u>Residual Fuel Oil</u> | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report</i> ^b | 99.9% | 1.3% | 99.9% | 2.3% | # 97.9% | 2.7% |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Petroleum Statement, Monthly</i> ^c | 100.0% | 0.3% | 99.7% | 0.5% | 99.4% | 1.2% |

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates ^a
January 1977 - December 1979

| | <u>Motor Gasoline</u> | | <u>Distillate Fuel Oil</u> | | <u>Residual Fuel Oil</u> | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report</i> ^b | 99.7% | 0.8% | 99.7% | 1.1% | 100.1% | 0.7% |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Petroleum Statement, Monthly</i> ^c | 99.9% | 0.2% | 100.0% | 0.1% | 100.1% | 0.5% |

Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

^aFinal monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

^bBased on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

^cBased on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.¹

¹Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

**Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

| | 1979 | | | | 1980 | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | EIA Reported | API Recast | EIA Recast | FHWA ¹ | EIA Reported | API Recast | EIA Recast | FHWA ¹ |
| Jan | 6,830 | 7,230 | 7,084- 7,246 | 6,984 | 6,323 | 6,789 | 6,630- 6,791 | 6,672 |
| Feb | 7,254 | 7,496 | 7,389- 7,568 | 7,538 | 6,596 | 6,983 | 6,831- 7,003 | 6,830 |
| Mar | 7,229 | 7,414 | 7,301- 7,463 | 7,316 | 6,406 | 6,753 | 6,607- 6,768 | 6,713 |
| Apr | 7,055 | 7,300 | 7,187- 7,353 | 7,375 | 6,800 | 7,014 | 6,886- 7,052 | 6,981 |
| May | 7,213 | 7,429 | 7,313- 7,475 | 7,428 | 6,729 | 6,954 | 6,823- 6,984 | 7,044 |
| Jun | 7,191 | 7,483 | 7,350- 7,516 | 7,441 | 6,657 | 6,966 | 6,824- 6,991 | 7,049 |
| Jul | 6,902 | 7,241 | 7,105- 7,266 | 7,299 | 6,743 | 6,973 | 6,960 | 7,132 |
| Aug | 7,330 | 7,546 | 7,426- 7,588 | 7,619 | 6,648 | 6,841 | 6,828 | 7,090 |
| Sep | 6,881 | 7,122 | 7,016- 7,262 | 7,232 | 6,510 | 6,692 | 6,962 | 6,685 |
| Nov | 6,791 | 7,068 | 6,956- 7,122 | 7,142 | 6,234 | 6,507 | 6,516 | 6,951 |
| Dec | 6,730 | 7,106 | 6,966- 7,127 | 7,064 | 6,632 | 6,948 | 6,936 | 6,993 |
| Average | 7,034 | 7,302 | 7,183- 7,347 | 7,309 | 6,579 | 6,882 | 6,806- 6,889 | 6,925 |

¹FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual*. The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

| Month | Distillate Fuel Oil | | | | Residual Fuel Oil | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | Adj. Ref. Prod. | Unadj. Ref. Prod. | Diff. | Unadj. Product Supplied | Adj. Ref. Prod. | Unadj. Ref. Prod. | Diff. | Unadj. Product Supplied |
| Jan. | 3,043 | 3,108 | 65 | 4,646 | 1,912 | 1,946 | 34 | 3,594 |
| Feb. | 2,888 | 2,945 | 57 | 4,869 | 1,792 | 1,822 | 30 | 3,625 |
| Mar. | 3,019 | 3,026 | 7 | 3,671 | 1,719 | 1,723 | 4 | 3,243 |
| Apr. | 2,945 | 2,978 | 32 | 3,048 | 1,639 | 1,656 | 17 | 2,524 |
| May | 3,066 | 3,093 | 27 | 3,025 | 1,586 | 1,600 | 14 | 2,517 |
| Jun. | 3,153 | 3,187 | 35 | 2,743 | 1,548 | 1,566 | 18 | 2,601 |
| Jul. | 3,305 | 3,344 | 38 | 2,601 | 1,575 | 1,594 | 20 | 2,471 |
| Aug. | 3,321 | 3,359 | 38 | 2,799 | 1,584 | 1,603 | 20 | 2,570 |
| Sep. | 3,354 | 3,306 | -48 | 2,599 | 1,627 | 1,602 | -25 | 2,584 |
| Oct. | 3,251 | 3,217 | -34 | 3,085 | 1,629 | 1,612 | -17 | 2,523 |
| Nov. | 3,239 | 3,200 | -39 | 3,208 | 1,736 | 1,716 | -20 | 2,795 |
| Dec. | 3,221 | 3,238 | 17 | 3,725 | 1,894 | 1,903 | 9 | 3,022 |
| Average | 3,152 | 3,169 | 16 | 3,327 | 1,687 | 1,695 | 8 | 2,834 |

1980

| Month | Distillate Fuel Oil | | | | Residual Fuel Oil | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | Adj. Ref. Prod. | Unadj. Ref. Prod. | Diff. | Unadj. Product Supplied | Adj. Ref. Prod. | Unadj. Ref. Prod. | Diff. | Unadj. Product Supplied |
| Jan. | 3,013 | 3,093 | 80 | 3,794 | 1,771 | 1,812 | 41 | 3,108 |
| Feb. | 2,766 | 2,888 | 122 | 3,834 | 1,773 | 1,836 | 63 | 3,168 |
| Mar. | 2,557 | 2,690 | 133 | 3,312 | 1,584 | 1,652 | 68 | 2,726 |
| Apr. | 2,460 | 2,554 | 94 | 2,729 | 1,595 | 1,643 | 48 | 2,492 |
| May | 2,474 | 2,610 | 136 | 2,538 | 1,509 | 1,579 | 70 | 2,305 |
| Jun. | 2,646 | 2,721 | 75 | 2,392 | 1,575 | 1,613 | 38 | 2,359 |
| Jul. | 2,689 | 2,783 | 94 | 2,343 | 1,480 | 1,528 | 48 | 2,339 |
| Aug. | 2,461 | 2,582 | 121 | 2,258 | 1,444 | 1,506 | 62 | 2,348 |
| Sep. | 2,686 | 2,726 | 40 | 2,627 | 1,495 | 1,516 | 21 | 2,380 |
| Oct. | 2,589 | 2,650 | 61 | 2,981 | 1,512 | 1,543 | 31 | 2,258 |
| Nov. | 2,703 | 2,823 | 120 | 3,069 | 1,579 | 1,641 | 62 | 2,513 |
| Dec. | 2,891 | 3,052 | 161 | 3,776 | 1,660 | 1,743 | 83 | 2,762 |
| Average | 2,661 | 2,764 | 103 | 2,969 | 1,580 | 1,634 | 54 | 2,562 |

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of the reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the supply and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table of Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.
- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska," "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.
- Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.
- Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.
- Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.
- Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.
- Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.
- Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.
- Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production of same in Table 2.
- Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.
- Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Used Directly" equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.
- Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.
- Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

- Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-90.

- Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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